The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,455—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
				TUESDAY.
L. RAVENNA ...	3310	700	E. Stewart	12th Sept.
— CATHAY ...	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th ,,
				FRIDAY.
L. THIBET ..	2593	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA ..	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES ..	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th ,,
— MALWA ..	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	22nd Sept.
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	20th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do....	340		II do.	350	
do.....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passe[illegible]ggage will be delivered in LON-[illegible] to the extent allowed in the [illegible]ggage will be charged for at [illegible]ned from the Agent.

[illegible]st Class Steamers will leave

[illegible]day, 1st October, 1882.
[illegible]nesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
[illegible]st December, 1882.

[illegible] second class accomodation.

[illegible]age are carried on board [illegible] steam launch, leaving [illegible].m.

[illegible] London, available for

[illegible]95 Brighton Route R 10
[illegible] 70 do. .. 58
[illegible] .. 145 do. .. 130
[illegible] .. 105 do. .. 13

[illegible]mation, rates of Freight, &c.

G. OLCESE
Acting Agent,

[illegible]oon House, Elphinstone Circ[illegible]
[illegible]ept. 1, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	D[illegible]
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 28[illegible]	[illegible]
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Port Said..	320	[illegible]	131 0
To Suez ..	300	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170	130 ..	66 8

TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw..	2,700	400	about 13th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand ..	2,700	400	,, 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

- Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Hall Line.
- Anchor Line.
- Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
- Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
- Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 tons, on SATURDAY, 9th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ruthagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 10th September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th September, 1882. Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, leaving for MARSEILLES direct on or about the 18th September, has splendid accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on the steamers of the Messageries Company.

For particulars as to passage and other information, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

IS a blend of the FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland produces.

Cash per doz. Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH,
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE OF TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.
CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.

GUNPOWDER.
SHOT, ordinary and chilled
WADS.
HUNTING KNIVES.
MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

[illegible] Application.

[illegible]ANY, Ld.,
[illegible]D POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE DELTA, LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS OF SEASON 1882.

MORTON & Co., of Church-gate-street, have received at their TEA EMPORIUM (the *oldest* and the *first* establishment of its kind) a picked consignment of this year's *Spring Crop* of some of the best and widely known Plantations in Kangra Valley. These choice Teas were much appreciated at the late MELBOURNE and other previous EXHIBITIONS, and were awarded PRIZE MEDALS.

A single trial will satisfy the most fastidious taste.

MORTON & Co., SOLE AGENTS OF HOLTA AND OTHER TEA COMPANIES.

POONA AGENTS :—MORGAN & BALCRISHNA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S TARAXACUM JUICE

combined with
PODOPHYLLIN

Recommended for diseases of
The liver, biliousness, &c.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

PEPSINE WINE

Contains pepsine in solution,
Is agreeable to take
And is very efficacious
In cases of
Indigestion and Dispepsia.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

TRIPLE ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR
(Rubini's formula)
Recommended in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa.
Price Rs.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
Carl Werner's Nile-Sketches, painted from Nature, containing 24 coloured Pictures	40	0
Stanford's Map of Egypt ; by late Lieut.-Col. W. M. Leake	2	0
Johnston's do.	1	0
Spence's Lectures on Surgery ; 2 vols., New Edn., 1882	20	0
Sugar-Growing and Refining ; by E. G. Warnford, Illustrated	18	12
Paris Salon of 1882, 2 parts	6	8
Harwood's Coming Democracy	3	12
Edward's The Practical Steam Engineer's Guide	8	0
Six Months in Persia ; by E. Slack, 2 vols.	15	0
Edis's Diseases of Women, New Edn., 1882	8	0
Molesworth's Pocket-book of Engineering Formulæ, Edn. 1882	3	12
Taylor's Thirty-eight Years in India, Illustrated, 2 vols.	30	0
Mrs. Brown on Cetewayo	0	12
Hart's Manual of Genealogy	13	4
Stallo's Concepts of Modern Physics	3	4
Tuke's Insanity of the British Isles, Illustrated	8	0
Tunis, Past and Present, 2 vols. ; by A. M. Broadly	15	12
Rose's The Complete Practical Mechanist	8	0
The Dictionary of Needlework, an Encyclopedia of Artistic, Plain and Fancy Needlework, contains 800 Illustrations	13	4
New Arabian Nights ; by R. L. Stevenson, 2 vols.	7	8
Lecky's History of England of the Eighteenth Century, 4 vols.	45	0
Happy Thoughts ; by F. C. Barnard, Illustrated	0	12
Raget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, New Edn., 1882	6	12
Cleary's Minor Tactics	10	0
Mayne's Therapeutical Remembrances	2	4
The Revolt of Man ; by Walter Besant	2	4
Fechner on Life after Death	1	8
Joseph's Coat, a Novel ; by D. C. Murray	2	4
Jones' The Foreign Freaks or Five Friends	3	4
The 'Fau-kwae' at Canton before Treaty Days.	3	4
Memoir of Daniell Macmillan ; by T. Hughes.	3	0
Two Pretty Girls, a Novel ; by Mary Lewis	1	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM whatever against me are hereby required to cause the same to be registered within fifteen days from the date hereof at the office of my solicitors, Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER and DINSHA, Church-gate-street, Fort, after which no claim will be recognized, and the same will be considered null and void.—Dated this 30th day of August, 1882.

શા૦ ગંગાદાશ નરોતમદાશ શઈ દા૦ પોતે.
i. e., SHA GUNGADAS NAROTAMDAS,
his signature.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.

Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 120 tons TEAKWOOD BOARDS ½" and ¾". Specification and form of tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, and this amount will, in the event of the tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 30th August, 1882.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,
THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, AND MOST EFFICACIOUS SANITARY AGENT YET DISCOVERED.

RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. DESTROYS DISEASE, OVERPOWERS SMELL WORKS WONDERS AS A CURATIVE AGENT, DEODORISER, AND DISINFECTANT.

WHOLESALE AGENT IN INDIA.
GEO. BAIRD & CO.
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

To be had—BOMBAY : TREACHER & CO. ; KEMP & CO. ; B. PHILLIPS & CO. ; THOMSON & TAYLOR ; BOLTON & CO. ; M. RENNARD, JAMES PEARSE, BARTON & CO., AND W. J. ESSAI.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ...... ,, do. Pts. ,, 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BEST TRAVELLING TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

ASQUITH and LORD'S STOCK is of the most complete and varied character, and for STRENGTH, SECURITY and APPEARANCE will be found unequalled. They are all finished in the best style, are moderate in price and warranted to stand the roughest usage. SPECIALITIES for CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING, light and strong.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

	Rs.
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ ; Five Octaves, Double Reed ; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves ; improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case.	550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE, Length 4 feet 3 inches ; Height 3 feet 10 inches ; Depth 2 feet.—Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Viola Dolce, Voix Celeste, Vox Humana, Dulcian, Oboe, Clarionet, Claribella, Forte I., Forte II. (New Model) ...	600
AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTY.	
Length, 2 feet 10 inches ; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches ; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte and Knee Swell	300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.	
Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops. Sub Bass, Principal Dolce, Diapason Dolce, Principal Diapason, Tremolo, Octave Coupler, Dulciana, Flute, Dolce Forte and Principal Forte	450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.	
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes	120
HARMONIUMS.	
Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and two Blowers...	120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 Blowers	160
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator ...	180
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in. ; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violincello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE—Flute, Clarionette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte ; the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ... ... Net Cash	800
HARMONIUM EXPRESSIF.	
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector, zinc bottom...	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto ditto ...	500

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Pianofortes let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

CELLULOID

WATERPROOF COLLARS, CUFFS, AND BOSOM-FRONTS,
COOL, COMFORTABLE AND LASTING

SHAPES......... The "Victor," "Novelty," "Ajax."
SIZES .... 15½, 16, and 16½.
PRICES .... Collars, Re. 1-4 each ; Cuffs, Rs. 2-8 per pair ; and Bosom-Fronts, Rs. 2-8 each.

AMERICAN FOLDING ROCKING-CHAIRS,

LIGHT, FANCY, AND PORTABLE.

Rs. 4 each, or Rs. 20 per ½ dozen.

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes Street, Fort.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring ; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones	Rs.	75	to	840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set ...	,,	65	to	350
single stone ...	,,	50	to	1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones ...	,,	100	to	400
Ruby, do. do. ...	,,	35	to	450
Do. single stone ...	,,	50	to	475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones ...	,,	60	to	225
Do. single stone ...	,,	40	to	300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds ...	,,	90	to	370
Do. and 2 Rubies ...	,,	65	to	350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds ...	,,	85	to	350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds ...	,,	75	to	470
Five pearl, half-hoops ...	,,	30	to	175
Three pearls, set sparks ...	,,	40	to	130
Five turquoises, half-hoop ...	,,	25	to	160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones ...	,,	80	to	210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones ; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	Rs.	15	to	85
Lady's signet rings	,,	22	to	36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs...	,,	13	to	30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c. ...	,,	18	to	35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness	,,	12	to	25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes	,,	16	to	65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils ..	,,	24	to	65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD" and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., 2, RAMPART-ROW BOMBAY.

M. H. MAJU AND CO.,

BEG to invite public attention to the following extracts from *Tea Cyclopædia* and *Tea Gazette.*

THE ADULTERATION OF TEA.

"The hill teas of India possess a delicious aroma, which is derived entirely from the soil and climate. The question is squarely put, whether tea, possessing inherent quality, flavour, and aroma is not better than tea where such qualities are fictitiously imparted."

"There is no doubt that injury is done to the health by using adulterated tea."

"The various methods of adulteration of tea may be defined as the addition of 1stly, leaves, other than those of tea, exhausted tea leaves and damaged tea ; 2ndly, foreign mineral matters, especially sand, quartz, soapstone, China clay, magnetic oxide of iron, and astringent principles, such as catechu ; 3rdly, the so-called 'lie tea,' which consists of weeds and leaves rolled and dried and artificially flavoured, so as to resemble the genuine article ; 4thly, the substances used for artificially colouring or painting the teas, as 'ferrocyanide of iron' or 'prussian blue,' indigo and turmeric, and 5thly, in using gypsum to give weight and a sticky nature to the leaf, plumbago, and lampblack to cover the white of gypsum and ferruginous earth to deepen the red of the liquor."

THE ADVANTAGES IN USING GOOD TEA.

"The principal use of tea is to form an agreeable, slightly stimulant, soothing, and refreshing beverage."

"From containing 'gluten' tea has been regarded as directly nutritive."

"As a nervine stimulant, tea may be taken with great advantage in headache and neuralgia ; and in other affections caused by exhaustion of the system and from depression of nervine power." "Medical Plants" by Professors Bentley and Timen.

HOW TO JUDGE THE QUALITY OF TEA.

"The quality of tea is judged, not only by its aroma, and by the colour and flavour of the infusion, but by the amount of soluble matter or 'extract' which it yields. When our varied (Indian) teas are placed before people, they at first fail to recognise its superiority (over China and other teas), and attribute natural pungency and strength to rankness of flavour, while their tastes are not sufficiently educated to appreciate the exquisite delicacy of, say, the 'Hill' products of Kangra and Darjeeling."—*Tea Gazette.*

NOTICE.

Pure and unadulterated Indian Teas, unequalled for quality, flavour and aroma, can only be had at Maju and Co.'s Tea Emporium, the largest in India. 15,000 lbs. Tea always in stock.

IMPORTANT.

MAJU & Co.'s Tea Emporium is distinguished from others by the representations of two TEAPOTS painted on the two front glass-windows.

M. H. MAJU AND CO.,
COLONEL HAWES' TEA AGENCY,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF BEST MAKE.

15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SALE WILL BE CLOSED SHORTLY.

Outstation orders will be promptly attended.

JAMSETJEE NOWR[illegible]
CABINET-MAKER AND GENERA[illegible]
KALBADAVIE-RO[illegible]

ENGLISH SILVER [illegible]
THE LATEST [illegible]

Rings.
Thimble.
Snake Bracelets.
Necklaces.
Bracelets.
Lockets.
Neck Chains.
Watch-guards.

Clasps.
Tooth-picks.
Crosses.
Earrings.
Watches.
Brooches.
Ear-studs.
Pencil Cases.

Hooks.
Venigrat
Coral Bel
Whistles.
Swivels.
Studs, Links, and Solitaires.
Split Rings.

Charms.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in cases.
Mugs in Cases.
Locket Slides.
Bouquet-holders.
Scarf-pins.
Smelling-salt Bottles.

&c., &c., &c.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES to the Company's Factories at BHOWNUGGER and BARSI. Applications to be made in writing to GADDUM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES to the Company's Factories at Oomrawuttee, Khamgaum, Akote, and Wudwan. Applications to be made in writing to GADDUM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

MANGALORE TABLE-LINEN.

TABLE-CLOTHS, Napkins, Toilette Table-covers, Bath and Hand Towels, Counterpanes, Shikar-cloth, etc., etc.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1882 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a SESSION of ADMIRALTY for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Pea[illegible] Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables [illegible] Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the l[illegible] thereof, that they be then and there in their own [illegible] with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other [illegible] brances, to do those things which to their offices [illegible] half appertain to be done.—Dated this [illegible] August, 1882.

W. S. HEW[illegible]
She[illegible]

PARKINSON AND FR[illegible]
SILVER KEYLESS[illegible]
SPECIALITY[illegible]

which stands unequell[illegible] construction, neatne[illegible] ability of the wor[illegible]

LEVER S[illegible]

N SILVER OPEN[illegible]

Same as above, with [illegible]
R[illegible]

The same Watch, without seconds dia[illegible] Silver Hunting Case, double [illegible]
Rs. 45.

Same Watch, in engin[illegible]
Rs. 48[illegible]

The keyless work is [illegible] spring barrel contains [illegible] which prevents all pos[illegible] over-wound.

The Watch is jew[illegible]

PARKIN[illegible]

SOU[illegible]

NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL FANCY BAZAAR at St. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA, will be OPEN on THURSDAY the 7th inst., and will remain open for about ten days.

The produce of the sale is for the benefit of the above Institution.

The Bazaar will be held in the Convent itself.

Bandora, 6th September, 1882.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

BRACING HILL CLIMATE.

Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.

FOR PROSPECTUSES, &C., APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a competent and experie[illegible] MILL MANAGER, well versed in Wea[illegible] Carding. Also an ENGINEER holding a first cl[illegible] cate and able to take charge of a mill.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, [illegible] before the 10th September, 1882.

N. BYRAMJEE JEE[illegible]
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WE[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given [illegible] for the Half-year endin[illegible] per share on the Old Share[illegible] the Second Issue Shares, be[illegible] per annum, has been decl[illegible] after 26th instant, to Sha[illegible] Company's Register on [illegible] The fully paid-up [illegible] are now ready, an[illegible] No. 1, Forbes-stre[illegible]

Bombay, [illegible]

VICTO[illegible]

N[illegible]

[illegible]VERTISEMENTS.

LANOWLEE.

[illegible]ASONIC BALL will be held at [illegible] LANOWLEE in connection with LODGE BARTON, [illegible] 475, S. C., about the second week in October next. Due notice will be given of exact date of the Ball. Masonic Tickects, Rs. 10 each. Non-Masons are cordially invited. Tickets, Rs. 5 each.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ADIRONDACK, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock. Matches, Oils, Naptha and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible sheds at their expense. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners, s.s. Adirondack.
Bombay, 8th September, 1882.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SEVENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per share for the half-year ending 30th June last will be made payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 14th inst., between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Bombay time), to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 12th inst.

The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive. Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for dividend.

By order of the Board,
pro. Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, 8th September, 1882. Agents.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire [illegible]tation, but are eligible for re-election.

[illegible] an Auditor for the ensuing year and to [illegible]

[illegible] the Company will be [illegible] 1882, both days [illegible]

[illegible] instant [illegible] Resolution will be pro[illegible] "That the Board is hereby [illegible] the terms of the lease dated the 22nd day [illegible] of the Rice Mill and other properties of the Com[illegible] Canning, granted to Mr. Ferdinand Schiller with the option of purchasing pursuant to the Resolution passed on the 5th day of September, 1881, as they may deem expedient in the interest of the Company and as may be agreed to with the said lessee, and that such modifications or alterations may be in the conditions, provisos and covenants and in the terms granted, the rent reserved and the purchase money contained and mentioned in the said lease or in any of them.

By ord[illegible] the Board,
SADANA[illegible]ALCRISHNA,
Bombay, 8th September, 1882. Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that VENAYECK MAHDEV BHUT SHENDAY has CONTRACTED to SELL to JETHA NARRONJEE the undermentioned PROPERTY. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 26, Apollo-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1882.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement, or chawls erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Ganeshwady Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvy in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by public passages called Ganeshwady Cross Lanes, on the north by the said Ganeshwady Lane, and on the south by a public passage, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 130, new No. 1043, old survey No. 99, and new Survey No. 1581, and the said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19, and are now assessed under No. 20, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Venayek Ballumbhut Shenday.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorney.

MISS BRADDON'S NOVELS.

Re. 1-4, by Post Re. 1-8 each.

[illegible]cret.
Robert Ainsleigh.
The Bitter End.
Milly Darrell.
[illegible]angers and Pilgrims.
[illegible]avoren.
[illegible]Flood.
Ra[illegible]
Fenton's [illegible]
Lovels of Ard[illegible]

COOPER A[illegible]
BOMBAY AND P[illegible]

CHEROOTS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

HAVANAH.
Per case of 100 .... Re. 1-12.

POCKET HAVANAH.
Per case of 100 .... Re. 1-12.

DAWSON.
Per case of 100 .... Re. 1-10.

NOBLE.
Per case of 100 .... Re. 1-10.

RODGER'S MANILLA.
Per case of 100 .... Re. 1-8.

THE above are JUST RECEIVED by the Undersigned. Being made of best Tobacco and of excellent quality, will not fail to satisfy all who may try them.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

AMBERG & COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED
ANGOSTURA BITTERS,
Re. 1-4 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER,

[illegible]NSURPASSED for arresting Bleeding from the TEETH and GUMS and INCI[illegible]T DECAY, is a thorough cleaner of the Teeth, [illegible]ing foul Breath, and giving health to Gums [illegible]ance to the Mouth.

Per bottle As. 12.

[illegible]. MADON & CO.,
[illegible] STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[illegible]TICES.

[illegible]HAKI DRILL.
[illegible]OMPANY, Limited,
[illegible] of the above, in qua[illegible] the clothing of Euro[illegible]nd prices furnished
[illegible]IRECTOR.
[illegible]to our Agents,
[illegible]t, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FACTS ARE INCONTROVERTIBLE.—The rapid and increasing extension of our business is an *unquestionable proof* of the superiority of our SEWING-MACHINES over all others.—H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES from 10 to 20 per cent. SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES for cash or by monthly payments. 10 per cent discount for CASH. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE ADULTERATION OF TEA.—Advantages in using pure and unadulterated tea are shown in Extracts from *Tea Cyclopædia* and *Tea Gazette* published in Maju and Co.'s double column advertisement in to-day's papers.

WANTED, the SERVICES of a practical CARDER and a practical WEAVING MASTER of long experience. Apply to "K.," care of this paper.

POONA.—First class accommodation can be had at the CLARENDON HOTEL, Poona, at Re. 1 per day. Apply to the MANAGER.

MATRON REQUIRED for the Sir Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy Obstetric Institution. Apply with testimonials to the OBSTETRIC PHYSICIAN.

SODA AND OTHER ÆRATED WATERS of superior quality are made daily at the Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17, Church Gate Street.

RECEIVED by Mail-steamer VERONA, real Prince of Wales D. G. CHEESE, supplied on cut at 12 annas per lb.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WANTED, by a gentleman, furnished or unfurnished rooms in a nice part of the Fort, or Colaba, if possible with stabling. Address "L," this Office.

EXCELSIOR INK FOR RUBBER-STAMPS of all colour, with Pads and Box, complete; also Marking [illegible] Bottles, double usual size, each 8 as. Care[illegible] Rubber Stamp Co., 28, Meadow Street.

[illegible] one or two [illegible]ona, Rubber, &c., [illegible]rable terms, well [illegible]ge or small capi[illegible] [illegible]ATEL, 15, Rampart

[illegible]ake House Lane. [illegible]r European manage[illegible] the premises.

D[illegible]L FOR SALE. Apply to the [illegible]T, LATHAM & Co.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

CART with bamboo shaft FOR SALE at BENNETT'S auction on SATURDAY. Just been done up, suitable for horse from 14 to 15 hands.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ! ! !—SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, at NOOR MAHOMED'S Shop, 34, Meadow-street.

REQUIRED, a qualified DRESS-MAKER for the Mofussil. French preferred. Address MOFUSSIL, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a NATIVE SURGEON for s s. Bengal, for a voyage to Jeddah and back to Bombay. Apply to Captain GEORGE ROY, care of Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee Dubashes, No. 1, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TURKISH DELIGHT, just received, in boxes; Re. 1 per box.—PEARSE, 22, Apollo-street, Fort

NOTICES.

[illegible]TENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,
[illegible] and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known [illegible] Wrought Nails, commonly known as
[illegible]EWBANK'S NAILS,"

[illegible]ake it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is [illegible]e Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out [illegible]except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, [illegible]within every Package sent from their works is [illegible]d a card bearing their Name and Address. [illegible]Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as [illegible]must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
444, Oxford-street, London W.

H. AND T. KIRBY AND COMPANY'S ORIGINAL PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS.

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.

[illegible]is pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable [illegible] when the system is jaded and worn by unusual [illegible]r temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of de[illegible]ncy and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect [illegible]arked.

[illegible]ORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
[illegible]NING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.

[illegible]ble Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and [illegible]re nervous system, giving power to the [illegible]rd and to the functions presided over [illegible]tone to the digestive organs and im[illegible] of the whole body.

[illegible]ND NUX VOMICA (No. 6.)
[illegible]PER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND VOMICA.

[illegible]l in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness [illegible]stipation arising from over[illegible] also in cases of functional [illegible]turely aged and debilitated

[illegible]HONIDINE (No. 26.)
[illegible] PILL.
[illegible]OSE OF PHOSPHORUS [illegible] PODOPHYLLIN.

[illegible]odic taken with great advan[illegible]s, ague, and remittent fevers, [illegible]ged spleen. Available remedy in [illegible]n the system has been habituated to Arsenic and [illegible]c, and especially adopted for persons residing in [illegible]d other tropical climates.

[illegible]UND POSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX-VOMICA (No. 7.)
[illegible]NTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS [illegible] IRON, QUININE, AND NUX VOMICA.

[illegible]luable remedy for nervous diseases cha[illegible]lity, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve [illegible]euralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness [illegible] manifestations of Nervous Exhaus[illegible]ainworkers, Clergyman, Professional [illegible]en who are habitually overworked [illegible] a course of this combination of [illegible]s from fevers and other ex[illegible]STORATIVE is superior to all

[illegible]ION.
[illegible]ave to caution the Medical [illegible] several imitations of [illegible]me of these imitations [illegible]s, and are exceedingly [illegible] inert. Every genuine [illegible]ns bears the Trade [illegible]hase therefore only

[illegible]bay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

IVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	FOOCHOW.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
COLOMBO.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	YOKOHAMA.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and Conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits on terms which may be learned on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Dollars 2,350,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay. April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	" 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.)	" 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	" 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS,		
From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	" 18 0	...
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	Rs. 25 0
Hochheimer	" ..	" 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblümchen	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" ...	" 19 0
Brauneberger	" 20 0	" 23 0
Hochheimer	" 20 0	...
Liebfraumilch	" 23 0	" 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 23 0	" 26 0
Josephshöfer	" 29 0	" 32 0
Rüdesheimer	" 28 0	" 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 33 0	" 36 0
Scharzhofberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johanisberger	" 42 0	" 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Latour Blanche	Rs. 30 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauternes	" 21 0	" 24 0
Chateau Yquem	" 47 0	...
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..
From A. Dupille Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	" 18 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	" 24 0	...
Leoville St. Julien	" 28 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spunn, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 26 0	" 28 0
" Mouton Rothschild	" 36 0	..
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star	" 22 0	...
Do. do. ** stars	" 30 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars } M. & Spun	" 25 0	..
Gold	" 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	" 24 0	..
Do. do. *** stars	" 30 0	..
Do. do. *** " (very old)	" 34 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	" 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	" 34 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
Munich Export Beer	" 6 8	..
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 17 8	..
Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants	" 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	" 39 0	..
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	" 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	" 30 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles	" 14 0	..

Devilled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.
Do. F do. do.
Do. FF do. do.
Do. FFF do. do.
Do. FO do. do.
½ lb. tins F in cases of 25 lbs. per doz bl.
Do. FF do. do.
Do. FFF do. do.
lb. tins FF do. do.
Do. FF do. do.
Do. FFF do. do.
Do. A W/1 American do. do.
Do. U S Rifle do. do.
1 No. 6 Cannister do. per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Age

PIANOFORTES.

IN OUR SHOW ROOMS may now be seen the largest and most VARIED STOCK of PIANOS ever brought together in any establishment in India.

The many years and great practical experience our Manager has acquired, as to the class of instrument best calculated to withstand the effects of this climate, places us in a position to offer Pianos DEVOID of the MANY DEFECTS peculiar to most instruments imported, such as

1st—Nonflexible touch.
2nd—Badly repeating actions.
3rd—Metallic jingle in Bass at touch of pedals.
4th—Loss of brilliancy of upper notes after a few years' use.
5th—Snapping asunder of the cast-iron plate at Bass end.
6th—A touch suitable only for a Lady, but calculated to yield to the heavier manipulation of the masculine hand.

All the above mentioned objections are overcome by the following IMPROVEMENTS in Pianos imported by us :—

1st—Light check actions.
2nd—Double repetition touch.
3rd—New American or Steinway system of dampers.
4th—Agraffe to iron frame in Treble.
5th—New improved solid entire iron frame.
6th—The 1st and 2nd qualities combined make a touch unequalled for light and rapid playing of amateurs, as also for the hard and continuous work of professionals.

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI.	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
BOLTON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet	... 23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve	... 28

CAMPAIGN WATCHES BY FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING to the enormous increase of our business, the Manager has decided to open a branch of the above establishment in the Fort, Bombay, and has the pleasure to announce that having secured the premises lately occupied by Messrs. MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co., corner of Rampart Row and Church Gate Street, Bombay, this branch will be opened on or about the 15th September next.

Our constituents will be able to procure the superior qualities of all classes of Goods as previously kept by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. as well as the medium qualities, AT LOW CASH PRICES.

Having purchased the valuable Stock of the late firm of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co., Milliners and Dressmakers, of Bombay and Poona, the whole has been marked at low rates so as to ensure a quick sale.

Our new detailed Catalogue will be issued shortly.

New Goods will arrive by every mail for all branches.

Samples sent upon application.

Our European Dressmaker, Milliner, and our Gents' Cutter will arrive in Bombay about October 1st.

All communications address

MANAGER,
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY ;

and for Poona Branch, which will be kept open throughout the year, address

SUB-MANAGER,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET,
POONA.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK "BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 34, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £382,679 ON 31ST DEC. 1881.

THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz :—

TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.

Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.

The amount to credit of this Fund in 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Trust Gift by the Shareholders to the Policy-holders.

TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS.

The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon, is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with [illegible]cers who are responsible to Government and whose a[illegible] the Positive is t[illegible] The Deed[illegible] which can be[illegible] been execute[illegible] It is to the fo[illegible] of the premiu[illegible] policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.

CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD.
The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberland Place, London.

LONDON DIRECTORS.
Charles Deacon, Esq., 8, Orset Terrace, Hyde Park.
Thomas Kemble, Esq., J. P. Runwell Hall, Chelmsford.
William Henry Maturin, Esq., C. B., 5 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington.

ACTUARY & AUDITOR OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND.
W. Farr, Esq., C. B., M. D., F. R. S., D. C. L., Late of the General Register Office, Somerset House.

MANAGING SECRETARY AND ACTUARY IN LONDON.
A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., F. F. A., A. I. A.

MANAGER FOR INDIA.
A. B. Antram, Esq., 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

DIRECTORS IN INDIA.
J. Murdoch, Esq., Messrs William Moran & Co., Calcutta.
W. F. Agnew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
Johnstone Smith, Esq., Messrs, Halford Smith & Co., Calcutta.

BANKERS.—The Agra Bank, Limited.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland, Bombay.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., M. R. C. S., Nesbit-road, Mazagon, and National Bank Chambers, Fort.

By insuring in the "Positive," the following additional advantages may be secured.

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, the system of Positive Notes effectually putting a stop to all such losses.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine.

The Surrender Value of Policies allowed is forty per cent. of the premiums paid, or one-half of the deposits with the Trustee, payable at option, after two years premiums have been received.

Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies are Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.

Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, Monthly and for a Limited Number of Years.

The best Security to Assignees.

Medical Examinations specially arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.

No Restriction on Travel.

Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies.

Policies in favor of Wife free from demands of Creditors.

Assurances are effected in various

FORMS, VIZ :

1. Under the usual life class.
2. Under the Endowment Scale, which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
3. On Joint lives.
4. For short terms of 1 to 10 years.

The Premium rates of the Company are as low as is consistent with the stability of the Life funds, and, when it is borne in mind that they are only payable for a stated term of years without prejudice to the payment at death of the amounts assured, are as low as or lower than the premia of other Societies. The Company does not accept Indian Lives at tentative rates, but at rates sanctioned by European Actuaries.

PROGRESS OF THE HOME AND INDIAN FUNDS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

On 31st December, 1872	£55,373
On 31st December, 1881	£255,724

TOTAL INDIAN BUSINESS IN 9½ YEARS.

Proposal received to Assure	Rs. 1,51,08,000
Policies issued Assuring	Rs. 1,05,92,400

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary Information may be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay. Agents.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c. STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,590
" 1880	£833,079

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£3,258,437 10 9
1870	£1,924,012 3 5	1880	£4,528,[illegible] 11 9

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Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000
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The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

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Age.	30	[illegible]
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	[illegible]

Lower Safe Ra[illegible]

6. Company you[illegible] Liabilities[illegible]
7. Premiums[illegible] Quarterl[illegible] of Years[illegible]
8. CLAIMS [illegible] PROOF OF[illegible]
9. Liberal Surren[illegible]
10. Policies in the Fo[illegible]
11. Entire Direction in[illegible]
12. The Most Economica[illegible]
13. Preliminary Expenses R[illegible]
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20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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THE NORTHERN FIRE A[illegible] ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE COMPETITIVE CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Continued from the Bombay Gazette of August* 12.)

VIII.—Permanent good and bad fortune not always shown accurately in the preceding tables.

IT must always be remembered that all that the preceding tables profess to show is the good or bad fortune of a particular officer, a particular province, or a particular year *at the present time.* They do not profess to show which officer, province, or year has had the best or worst fortune *throughout the whole time the competition system has lasted.* Thus it is, of course, quite possible that an officer should have been very fortunate indeed throughout the greater part of his career, and that he would be amongst the highest, if his *total* salary could be reckoned against that of others; while at the same time owing to increasing seniority or bad luck late in his career he may not *at the present moment* appear among the fortunate ones at all.

It would, of course, be an almost impossible task to take out each competition civilian's salary from the service registers, and arrange them all according to the *total* salaries they have drawn, though this would be the only way of ascertaining with perfect accuracy the relative position as regards good fortune in pay of each civilian with every other. But though the labour of compiling a complete list of this kind would be greater than the value of the results to be expected from it, an attempt in the same direction can be made by taking a few typical instances, *i.e.*, one or two officers from each province, and then ascertaining exactly what pay each has drawn throughout the whole of his career.

This attempt has been made in the following, table which shows what pay each of four officers (one being chosen from each of the four great provinces) has drawn in each year of his service, and the total pay drawn by each. The officers are all, of course, of one year (1862), and in each [illegible]vince an officer with average fortune has been [illegible]n, who may be considered a fair representative of the officers of that year. To these four columns has been added a fifth showing the salary drawn by a special officer in the N. W. P. who, as will be seen, has drawn in all Rs. 62,000 more pay than the average officer of that province, and yet is Rs. 53,000 short of the pay drawn by the average Madras officer, and Rs. 16,000 short of the pay drawn by the average Bengal officer, and is only Rs. 16,000 above the pay drawn by the average Bombay officer.

Salary drawn during whole Service by Competition Civilians.

Year.	Average N. W. P. Officer.	Average Madras Officer.	Average Bombay Officer.	Average Bengal Officer.	Special N. W. P. Officer.
1863	4,470	4,200	5,320	4,610	4,560
1864	4,800	5,620	8,000	5,100	4,800
1865	5,200	8,770	11,840	5,700	5,150
1866	5,750	9,959	10,800	7,800	6,950
1867	6,000	13,674	10,800	12,396	8,000
1868	6,900	14,004	9,900	9,198	10,500
1869	6,000	14,004	5,400*	9,996	15,000
1870	9,332	14,004	5,900*	9,906	15,000
1871	8,598	9,589*	10,800	15,329	15,000
1872	8,932	7,080*	13,464	17,196	15,000
1873	9,198	17,719	10,800	17,196	15,000
1874	5,844*	18,672	10,800	19,296	10,000*
1875	4,992*	23,340	10,800	21,996	15,000
1876	10,194	26,832	13,200	21,996	15,000
1877	13,932	27,996	6,000*	16,941	17,249
1878	16,599	27,996	14,800	10,884*	18,000
1879	23,500	17,332*	21,654	16,440*	14,272*
1880	24,750	14,666*	27,060	21,906	24,000
1881	13,700*	27,996	27,600	21,996	22,497
Total...	188,691	303,453	234,938	266,062	250,978

* Figures with asterisks refer to periods when the officer was on furlough, and therefore drawing half the average pay of the previous three years, subject to the maximum limit.

IX.—Comparative total salaries in the different Provinces.

We find that the total salaries come in the following order :—

1. Average Madras officer 303,453
2. Do. Bengal „ 266,062
3. Special N.W.P. „ 250,978
4. Average Bombay „ 234,938
5. Do. N.W.P. „ 188,691

and if we divide the total salary by the number of years served, we shall get the *permanent* figure of merit, just as in the previous tables we obtained the *present* figure of merit by dividing the *present* salary by the number of years served.

We thus obtained the following results :—

No.	Province.	Total Salary.	No. of years served.	Average Annual Salary.	Permanent Figure of Merit.
1	Average Madras ..	303,453	19	15,971	160
2	Do. Bengal ..	266,062	19	14,003	140
3	Special N.W.P.......	250,978	19	13,209	132
4	Average Bombay..	234,938	19	12,365	124
5	Do. N.W.P. ..	188,691	19	9,931	99

The *permanent* figure of merit is, of course, the average annual salary drawn throughout an officer's whole service and we see that this is very nearly represented by the figures 16, 14, 13, 12 ; and 10 for the above five instances.

The average pay is, of course, affected by the amount of furlough an officer has had, but in these instances this does not vary much, the average N. W. P. and Bombay officers having had three years each, the Madras four years, and the Bengal and the special N. W. officers two years. These latter are therefore somewhat at a disadvantage in the comparison, for their comparatively high totals are partly the result not of high pay, but of shortness of furlough.

If we examine the totals of annual salary (excluding the special N. W. Officer for the present), we find that in the first four years the Bombay officer drew most salary, but in the fifth year the Madras officer passed him, and remains first till the twelfth year, when the Bengal officer obtains the lead, which, however he loses again next year (thirteenth), and the Madras officer retains the first place for the remaining six years (except when on furlough), while in the fifteenth and sixteenth years the Madras officer was drawing nearly double the salary of any of his contemporaries, and this without obtaining any appointment out of the regular line.

The N. W. officer draws the least salary from the second to the sixteenth year, when he passes the Bombay officer only. The respective excess or deficit of salary drawn by each officer as compared with the others is shown in this table :—

—	Madras.	Bengal.	Fort. N. W.P.	Bombay.	Aver. N. W.P.
Madras is to ..	....	+37,391	+52,475	+68,515	+114,762
Bengal is to....	—37,391	....	+15,084	+31,124	+77,371
Fort. N.W.P. is to..........	—52,475	—15,084	....	+16,040	+62,287
Bombay is to ..	—68,515	—31,124	—16,040	....	+46,217
Aver. N.W.P. is to..........	—114,762	—77,371	—62,287	—46,217	.....

This is to be read thus Madras is to Bengal + 37,391 *i.e.*, the Madras officer has drawn Rs. 37,391, more salary than the Bengal one : Bengal is to Bombay 31124, *i.e.*, the Bengal officer has drawn Rs. 31,124 more salary than the Bombay one ; and so on for each instance.

The excessively high salaries drawn by Madras officers of that year do not, of course, apply to all Madras officers : on the contrary, a Madras officer low down in the list of the year 1864 has almost certainly drawn less salary than a Bengal or Bombay officer, and probably as little as an average N. W. P. officer. It must therefore be remembered that this table is only intended to compare the total salaries (for 19 years) of officers of that particular year, 1862.

PART III.

Statistics of the years 1861 *to* 1865.

X.—Deaths and retirements in those years.

We now proceed to redeem the promise given at the end of part IV. that we would give a similar account of the years 1861 to 1865 to that already given of the years 1856 to 1860.

None of the civilians of 1861 to 1865 are as yet entitled to retire on their full pension, and the retirements will therefore be found to be less than in the earlier years.

In the second five years of the competitive system 308 officers were appointed. Of these 70 (or 23 per cent.) are dead or have retired, and 238 (or 77 per cent.) are still in the service. The figures for the 5 years are :—

	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	Total
No. of Appointments..	68	61	91	52	36	308
No. of Deaths and Retirements..............	16	12	26	9	7	70
Percentage of Deaths and Retirements......	23·5	19·6	28·6	17·3	19·5	22·7
No. of Deaths	14	6	18	8	4	50
No. of Retirements ...	2	6	8	1	3	20
Percentage of Deaths.	20·6	9·8	19·8	15·5	11·1	16·2
Percentage of Retirements	2·9	9·8	8·8	1·8	8·4	6·5

We thus find that the highest percentage of deaths is 20·6 in 1861, the earliest year ; but the next, 19·8, is in 1863. The healthiest years are 1862 with only 9·8 per cent. and 1865 with 11·1 per cent. Out of the 50 deaths, 39 occurred in India, and 11 in Europe. The highest percentage of losses by both death and retirement is 28·6 in 1863, or nearly a third of the whole ; and the next is 23·5 in 1861. The lowest is 17·3 in 1864, and the next 19·5 in 1865.

In the following list the name, standing, last appointment, salary, province, and cause of removal are given of all those whose names have been removed from the list of the years 1861 to 1865.

1861—21 *years' standing—6th year—*68 *Appointments—*16 *Dead and Retired.*

Number.	NAMES.	Year of Death or Retirement.	Total Service at death or retirement.	Last appointment held.	Salary.	Province.	Cause of removal.
1	J. C. Geddes....	80	19	Judge 1st gr.	2500	B	Died at Muzaffarpur.
2	W. Murray	65	4	Asst. Magt..	500	B	Died at Rajshahi.
3	J. S. Carstairs ..	73	12	Joint Magt..	900	B	Do.
4	E. W. Barron ..	67	6	Asst. Magt..	500	W	Died at Bijnor.
5	D. R. Parke	64	3	Asst. Magt..	500	W	Do.
6	T. H. H. Shortt..	73	12	Offg. Magt..	1500	B	Died at Maimansingh
7	W. T. Baldwin..	67	6	Asst. Magt..	500	W	Resigned.
8	H. Linton	66	5	Asst. Magt..	500	M	Died at Madras.
9	R. R. Price	66	5	Asst. Magt..	500	B	Died at Hazaribagh.
10	V. Irwin	73	12	Offg. Magt..	1500	B	Died at Kattak.
11	H. F. Tyrrell....	70	9	Joint Magt..	700	W	Died in England.
12	G. J. Richards..	62	1	Student	380	B	Died at Calcutta.
13	H. Clarke	70	9	Inspr. of Schools....	1000	B	Died in Bengal.
14	J. G. Robertson.	73	12	Joint Magt..	900	W	Died at Fatehgarh.
15	F. Thelwall	72	11	Offg. 1st Asst. Collector..	900	Bo.	Died at Khandesh.
16	C. E. C. Merington	73	12	Asst. Magt..	700	B	Resigned.

1862—20 *years standing—7th year—*61 *appointments—*12 *dead and retired.*

Number.	NAMES.	Year of death or retirement.	Total service at death or retirement.	Last appointment held.	Salary.	Province.	Cause of removal.
1	P. L. Roberts ...	74	12	Sub. Collr....	1166	M	Resigned.
2	J. Stewart	68	6	Joint Magt...	700	B	Died at Champaram.
3	A. Yardley	68	6	Joint Magt...	700	B	Died at Bhagalpur.
4	E. S. Moseley ...	78	16	Joint Magt...	1000	B	Died at Bakarganj.
5	H. M. Rogers ...	75	13	Joint Magt...	1000	W	Resigned
6	F. R. H. Sharp...	79	17	Judge	2333	M	Resigned
7	J. M. Lister	67	5	Asst. Magt...	500	W	Resigned
8	T. W. Gribble ...	80	18	Postmr. Gnl.	1800	B	Died at Calcutta
9	J. C. Graves	68	6	Asst. Settlt. Officer	600	W	Died in Ireland
10	E. Storr	76	14	Sub. Collr....	1166	M	Resigned
11	W. S. Lilly.........	72	10	Under-Secy.	1000	M	Resigned
12	W. H. Comyn ...	81	19	Magt.&Collr	2333	M	Died.

1863—19 *years standing—8th year—*91 *appointments—*26 *dead and retired.*

Number.	NAMES.	Year of death or retirement.	Total service at death or retirement.	Last appointment held.	Salary.	Province.	Cause of removal.
1	G. Butt	79	16	Secy. Bd. of Revenue...	1666	W	Died at Allahd.
2	G. Smith...........	67	4	Student	400	M	Retired.
3	H. Newman	76	13	Sub. Collr....	1166	M	Died on Voyage.
4	T. G. Hanson	72	9	Asst. Settlt. Officer	900	W	Died at Naini Tal.
5	G. H. Johns	76	13	1st Asst Collr	900	Bo.	Died at Poona.
6	R. Jardine..........	69	6	Asst. Magt.	500	W	Died at Agra.
7	D. M. Testro......	82	19	Offg. Magt.	1500	B	Resigned
8	T. N. Wilson ...	67	4	Asst. Comr.	500	W	Died at Partabgarh.
9	A. G. Walker ...	76	13	Asst. Comr.	500	W	Dismissed.
10	W. E. Kinsey ...	74	11	S.C.C. Judge	833	W	Died at Alexandria.
11	J. Cameron	76	13	Sub. Collr....	1166	M	Died at Tanjur.
12	W. M. Souttar...	81	18	Comr. of Police	3000	B	Died in England
13	G. K. Webster...	77	14	Joint Magt...	900	B	Resigned
14	A. W. Crichton.	63	...	....	...	B	Resigned without joining.
15	C. F. Magrath ...	81	18	Offg. Magt.	1500	B	Died at Madras
16	A. W. Hume......	63	...	....	...	B	Resigned without joining.
17	J. E. Andre	75	12	Asst. Collr.	500	Bo.	Resigned in England.
18	P. Hurley	76	13	Joint Magt.	900	B	Resigned
19	J. Birkmyre	67	4	Asst. Comr.	500	B	Died at Kachar
20	E. H. Harrison...	75	12	Regt. Chief Court	1200	P	Died in Panjab
21	C. J. Crosthwaite	81	18	Offg. Collr.	1933	M	Died, Masuliptm.
22	J. H. Lloyd	73	10	Junr. Secy...	1200	W	Died at Naini Tal.
23	W. C. Bovell......	65	2	Student	380	B	Drowned in Hughli
24	M. S. Champneys	68	5	Asst. Comr.	500	P	Died in Punjab
25	W. H. Thompson	68	5	Asst. Collr...	500	B	Resigned
26	W. H. Maber ...	65	2	Asst. Collr...	500	Bo.	Died at Thana.

1864—18 *years standing—9th year—*52 *appointments—*9 *dead and retired.*

Number.	NAMES.	Year of death or retirement.	Total service at death or retirement.	Last appointment held.	Salary.	Province.	Cause of removal.
1	G. Smeaton	70	6	Asst. Magt...	500	B	Died at Burdwan.
2	E. K. Lidderdale	66	2	Asst. Collr....	500	Bo.	Died at Satara.
3	A. Lyon	77	13	Offg. Judge..	1500	Bo.	Died on voyage to England.
4	T. C. Huddlestone...........	67	3	Asst. Comr...	500	P	Died at Peshawar.
5	H. W. Wellesley	78	14	Secy. Chief Comr. Maisur	1500	I	Died in England
6	G. K. Chamberlain	76	12	Head Asst....	768	M	Resigned
7	C. J. Knox.........	81	17	Offg. Collr...	1933	M	Died.
8	F. C. Hall	69	5	Asst. Collr...	560	M	Died at Colombo
9	G. Ayerst	76	12	Offg. Judge..	1266	Bo.	Died at Lowestoft.

1865—17 *years standing—10th year—*36 *rppointments—*7 *dead and retired.*

Number.	NAMES.	Year of death or retirement.	Total service at death or retirement.	Last appointment held.	Salary.	Province.	Cause of removal.
1	G. E. Low	75	10	Offg. Sanity Comr.	1500	W	Died in London
2	H. Priestley	74	9	Asst. Comr..	500	P	Resigned
3	J. B. Jones	77	12	Senr. Asst....	768	M	Resigned
4	W. Thaine..........	69	4	Asst. Magt...	500	W	Died at Cawnpore.
5	T. F. Harkness..	79	14	Offg. Magt...	1666	W	Died at Muzaffarnagar.
6	E. L. Pearse......	78	13	Og.Sub.Colr.	1050	M	Died at Negapatam.
7	S. F. A. Smith...	79	14	Depy. Comr.	1333	B B	Resigned

XI.—Details of deaths and retirements in each year.

If we now examine each year separately, we find that in 1861 there were 68 appointments, and of these 14 have died, and 2 have retired or 16 (or 23·5 per cent.) in all. Of the 14 who died, 8 came from Lower Bengal, 4 from the North-West Provinces, (1 H. F. Tyrrell, on his way home) 1 from Madras and 1 from Bombay. The best known of these are J. C. Geddes, the Comtist and philosophical writer, who died when Judge of Muzaffarpur in 1880 ; J. S. Carstairs, Magistrate of Rajshahi; and Valentine Irwin, Magistrate of Cuttack, who both died in 1873 ; J. G. Robertson, a well-known Settlement Officer in the N. W. P., who also died in the same year ; and F. Thelwall, who died at Khandesh.

The two who resigned are W. T. Baldwin, who retired after 6 years' service in the N.-W. P. ; C. E. C. Merington, who after 12 years' service in Lower Bengal, threw up the service and retired on an invalid pension.

In 1862 there were 61 appointments, and of these 6 have died and 6 have resigned, or 12 (or 19·6 per cent.) in all. Of the 6 who died, 4 came from Lower Bengal, 1 from the N. W. P., and 1 from Madras. Of the 6 who resigned, 4 came from Madras and 2 from the N. W. P.

Of these the best known are H. M. Rogers, a Settlement Officer in the N.-W. P who retired in 1873 on account of bad health ; and T. W. Gribble, who died of cholera in Calcutta when Postmaster-General of Bengal.

In 1863 there were 91 appointments (the largest number ever given), and of these 18 have died and 8 have retired, or 26 (or 28·6 per cent.) in all. Of the 18 who died, 6 were from the N.-W. P., 4 from Madras, 4 from Bengal, 2 from Bombay, and 2 from the Punjab. All died in India except 2, W. E. Kinsey, at Alexandria, and W. M. Souttar, in England. Of the 8 who resigned, 5 came from Bengal, 2 from Bombay, and 1 from the N.-W. P.

Of these the best known are G. Butt, Secretary to the Board of Revenue at Allahabad, who died suddenly in January, 1879 ; W. E. Kinsey, Judge of the S. C. Court at Mupoorie, who died at Alexandria, on his way home in 1874 ; W. M. Souttar, the Calcutta Commissioner of Police, and Chairman of the Municipality, who died in England, last year ; C. F. Magrath, Magistrate of Faridpur, who died at Madras on his way home in 1881 ; E. H. Harrison, the Registrar of the Chief Court at Lahore, who died in 1875 ; and C. J. Crosthwaite, the Collector of Kistna, in Madras, who died there in 1881.

In 1864 there were 52 appointments, and of these 8 have died and 1 has retired, or 9 (or 17·3 per cent.) in all. Of the 8 who died, 3 were from Bombay, 2 from Madras, 1 from the Punjab, 1 from Bengal, and 1 from Mysore (G. I.) All died in India, except H. W. Wellesley, from Mysore, who died in England. The one who resigned was from Madras.

Of these the best known are A. Lyon, who published several works on legal subjects and died on the voyage home in 1877 ; H. W. Wellesley, who was Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and who died in England, after a long illness, in 1878 ; and C. J. Knox, the Collector of Kistna, who died in the Read Sea in 1881. In 1865 there were 36 appointments, and of these 4 have died and 3 have retired, or 7 (or 19·5 per cent.) in all. Of the 4 who died, 3 were from the N.-W. P. and 1 from Madras ; all died in India except G. E. Low, who died in London immediately after his arrival from India. Of the three who resigned, 1 was from the Punjab, 1 from Madras, and 1 from British Burmah.

Of these the best known are G. E. Low, officiating Sanitary Commissioner of the N.-W. P., who after long illness in India died on reaching London in 1875 ; T. F. Harkness, who died suddenly when officiating Magistrate of Muzafarnagar in 1879 ; and S. F. A. Smith, who after serving for several years in the N. W. P., was transferred to British Burmah, and after long ill-health resigned in 1879.

XII.—Deaths and retirements in each province.

If we now tabulate these results according to the different provinces to which the officers were attached, we shall find that the deaths and retirements were distributed as follows :—

Year.		Bengal.	N.P.W.	Punjab.	Bombay.	Madras.	Burmah.	Government of India.	Total.
1861	Deaths.................	8	4	...	1	1	...	...	14
	Retirements.........	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total......	9	5	...	1	1	...	...	16
1862	Deaths	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	6
	Retirements	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	6
	Total......	4	3	...	...	5	...	...	12
1863	Deaths	4	6	2	2	4	...	...	18
	Retirements	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	8
	Total.......	9	7	2	4	4	...	...	26
1864	Deaths	1	...	1	3	2	...	1	8
	Retirements	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Total........	1	...	1	3	3	...	1	9
1865	Deaths	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4
	Retirements	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
	Total........	...	3	1	...	2	1	...	7
	Total of 5 years......	23	18	4	8	15	1	1	70

But in order to judge which province is the healthiest it will, of course, be necessary to give not only the actual number of deaths and retirements, but also the percentage on the total number of civilians of these years employed in each province. This is shown in the following table, in which the first line gives the total number employed, the second the number of deaths, and retirements, and the third the percentage of deaths &c., on the number employed.

Province.	C. P.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P.	Punjab.	Bombay.	Madras.	Burmah.	Government of India.	Total.
Total number of civilians 1861-5............	6	4	78	69	31	31	72	4	13	308
Number of deaths & retirements	—	—	23	18	4	8	15	1	1	70
Percentage of deaths &c., to total number	—	—	29·5	26·1	12·9	25·8	20·8	25	7·7	22·4

We find from this table that the order of the provinces according to the proportion of deaths and retirements is :

Bengal .. .. .. 29·5
N.-W. P. .. .. 26·1
Bombay .. .. 25·8
Burmah .. .. 25·0
Madras .. .. 20·8
Punjab .. .. 12·9
Govt. of India.. .. 7·7
All Provinces.. .. 22·4

The Central Provinces and Assam cannot be compared with the others, as no deaths or retirements have occurred in these provinces among the civilians of 1861-65. But of the remaining provinces, we see that Bengal, N.-W. P., Bombay, and Burmah are all about the same, with 25 per cent. of deaths and retirements, in an average period of 19 years, Madras is decidedly healthier with 20 per cent. and the Punjab twice as healthy with 13 per cent. ; while among the Civilians attached to the Government of India the casualties have been only 7·7 per cent. in the same period.

The total proportion for all India is 22·4 per cent., or 1·18 per cent. per annum.

The distribution of the Civilians among the different provinces in each year is shown in the following table, and it certainly exhibits extraordinary variations.

Province.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	Total.
Bengal.............................	31	14	21	6	6	78
N.-W. P...........................	27	12	18	1	11	69
Madras	2	19	27	19	5	72
Government of India.	1	7	1	2	2	13
Assam	1	2	1	...	...	4
Punjab.............................	4	2	12	9	4	31
Bombay	2	4	9	9	7	31
Burmah	...	...	1	2	1	4
Central Provinces......	...	1	1	4	...	6
Total..............	68	61	91	52	36	308

Thus in Bengal only 12 officers were sent out in 1864-5, while 45 arrived in 1861-2. In the N.-W. P. the numbers were respectively 12 and 39, or nearly as great a disproportion. In Madras 65 officers were sent out in the three years 1862-3-4, and only 7 officers in the other two years 1861 and 1865 : thus the last Civilian of 1864 is 65 places below the first Civilian of 1862, although there is only two years difference between them, and the whole Madras service only consists of 160 members. This difference of 65 places means approximately 12 years difference in promotion, instead of 2 to 3 years as it should be. So in the Punjab 21 officers were posted to it in 1863-4, and only 10 in the remaining three years, and in Bombay 18 in 1863-64 against 13 in the remaining three years. These inequalities of supply are now carefully avoided, but their effects will be felt for many years yet.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

THE Commission resumed its sitting at the Albert Edward Institute this morning. Mr. Telang was unable to be present.

The Reverend R. A. Hume, in his evidence said he had lived in Ahmednagar since October 1874, and for most of the time since then had had the superintendence of a number of schools in which primary education is given. He had been delegated by the American Marathi Mission to represent it before the Educational Commission. If the Educational Despatch of 1854 was held to be the basis on which the educational system has been placed, it was a sound basis. There was a growing general desire for education. Yet very many of the cultivator class, and of the Musalmans, and a good many of the low castes (Mahars, Mangs, Kumbhars, &c.,) did not at all appreciate the value of education. Education was eagerly sought for by Brahmans and Christians. The low castes were practically excluded from primary Government schools because, (1) the teachers and parents of the higher caste children strenuously object to the admission of low caste children ; (2) though the Inspector of the district has taken a firm stand on this point and given orders for the admission of all applicants, yet the low castes are so depeudent on the rest of the community, that at paesent few dare to take advantage of the Inspector's orders ; (3) the poverty of some persone in most castes is so great that they do not consider themselves able to send their children to school, but keep them at work. The great majority of the influential classes were not only indifferent to the extension of elementary knowledge to every class of society, but most of them would discourage, and not a few would oppose efforts for the spread of education among the agricultural and low castes. Some Brahmans urged that studying would injure the health of the boys of the cultivator class, and that few boys would ever follow farming, if they get a knowledge even of reading and writing. The cultivators, as well as the Brahmans, said, "if the low castes get an education, who will do the coarse and low work of society?" So there was a strong feeling of quiet opposition to the general extension of primary education. There were a few honorable exceptions of educated men who would be glad to have all classes enjoy a common education. Indigenous schools which were strictly relics of an ancient village system were few. But there were many private schools. Some of these had been opened in response to a call from the more intelligent members of villages, or of people who did not like the Government Schools ; and some had been started as ventures by men who had no other employment. The village officers in the Ahmednagar Zilla, in sending information about Non-Governmental schools, recently reported 83 private schools, and some such schools had failed to be enumerated. The only subjects of instruction in most of these schools were native accounts and Modi reading and writing. In some Balbodh reading was taught, and in a very few schools higher subjects, including English, were taught. As many people so much preferred these schools to Government schools as to pay larger fees for their children in them, such schools were likely to be numerous, and persons with some education who cannot find other work were sure to try to make such ventures. These schools needed more efficient teachers and better appliances. The following measures would be likely to promote these results :—(1.) Sympathetic inspection. The kind of inspection needed would be best secured by providing a special Inspector for this class of schools whose duty it should be to foster and encourage them. (2.) An attempt should be made to gather as many of these teachers as possible in a central place, not far from their homes, for a short time every year, when their Inspector should give them some hiuts about there work and show them a model school in operation. In order to make them willing to attend such a normal class, they should receive sums large enough to make it no pecuniary loss to close their schools for this purpose. In addition a certificate of attendance might be given them. (3.) These schools should have much more liberal grants then are available at present. In the Ahmednagar Zilla there were 162 Government schhols teaching the first three standards and including night schools, girls' schools, and all schools tehching higher vernacular standards and also English, there were 251 Government schools. In the same Zilla there were 111 mission schools. Most of these were primary schools teaching up to the first three standard, and ending with an Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools of 155 pupils, and a High School recently started, both conducted by the American Marâthi Mission, and a Normal School conducted by the Christian Vernacular Education Society. The village officers recently reported 83 private schools other than missionary schools in the same Zilla. All of these taught primary vernacular suqjects. In a very few English was taught. As out of 111 mission schools only 61 were reported by the village authorities, the number 83 must be somewhat increased. If they estimated that one-fourth were not reported, these private schools would number 104. These with the 111 mission schools would make the Non-Governmental schools nearly as numerons as the Governmental schools. The average attendance on the 162 Government primary schools was 35. The attendance on some of the private schools. especially in small villages, was very small—occasionally as low as 4 and 5. One chief reason why the attendance on a good many mission schools was small, was that most of them were mainly attended by pupils of the lowest castes. The average cost of the 162 Government primary schools was Rs. 11-3-4. The average cost of mission primary schools was between Rs. 9 and 10. Last year Rs. 33,000 from Local Funds and Rs. 16,000 from Provincial Funds were expended on Governmental primary education in the Zilla, in addition to Rs. 7,000 received for fees. He thought that the system of payment-by-results was on the whole, the best system for all classes of schools, because it was the most stimulating to all concerned, The United States Congress lately passed a Bill to spend a very large sum of money for the encouragement of primary education, to be divided according to the degree of illiteracy in the different States—those States to receive most which were afflicted with the most illiteracy. The revenue as well as the educational Government officers should make it a point that there should be at least one school in every village or group of near villages. The officers of every village should have a communicrtion yearly, urging them to see that some school was in operation and intimating the readiness of Government to give grants. All associations of native gentlemen, and Jâghirdârs and missions, should receive yearly communications suggesting the impoatance of their taking the same pains. Where private efforts could not be stimulated, the Governmens should try to open a school in every village or group of villages. The Managers of the London Mission High School in Belgaum thought that their institution, if probably aided, could meet the wants of that place and district, and the Government High School could be closed without disadvantage. He believed the grant in-aid principle to be the soundest that can be adopted. But the scale of grants in this Presidency for Boys' Schools, Girls' Schools, and Normal Schools is entirely inadequate. During the last year ten primary Boys' Schools of the American Marathi Mission, viz, 5 in the Ahmednagar District, 3 in Bombay and 2 in Sholapur, were inspected for grants-in-aid. (*a*). To four of the five schools in the Ahmednagar District grants were given. The average attendance of these four schools was 13 each : their total cost for the year Rs. 405 ; and the total grant for the four schools was Rs. 55, *i.e.*, a little less than 1-7th of the cost. (*b*) The average daily attendance of the three schools in Bombay was 19½ each ; their totol yearly cost was Rs. 844 : and their total grant was Rs. 28, *i.e.*, 1-30th of the cost. (*c*) The average attendance of the two schools in Sholapur was 22½ each ; their total yearly cost was Rs. 390 ; their total grant was Rs. 25, *i.e.*, a little more than 1-16th of the cost. As the subjects taught in these schools did not exactly correspond to the Government standards, the schools were not examined according to standards. But the subjects would nearly correspond to those in standards I.—III., and some subjects were more advanced. The grants in Madras and Ceylon were not only twice or thrice as great as here, but the purchasing value of a rupee, at least in connection with the salaries of teachers, were decidedly greater there then here. The present grant for girls' schools were inadequate. It was desirable that the Government should encourage all efforts to develop good teachers by giving special grants for pupil-teachers and for normal classes, apart from an organized institution, to any competent persons, missionaries or others, who would properly conduct such classes. He thought that in the matter of schools, as in most matters, non-Governmental management was likely to be more economical than Governmental management. Also private educational institutions were for several reasons often likely to be conducted with more zeal than Governmental institutions. Hence if the Government educational authorities would really be quite willing to have non-Governmental institutions rival or even supplant Governmental institutions. and if this readiness were shown by allowing such advantages as scholarships equally to all, and by a liberal scale of grants, he did not, for a moment, question that non-Governmental schools of a higher or lower order could become stable and influential, though in direct competition with similar Government institutions. It was very difficult for educated natives to find remunerative employment. Hence it was desirable for Government to hold out suitable encouragement to private schools. Were it possible for a teacher of a good school easily to get by grants half of what it would cost the Government to conduct the same, school, educated persons would undertake many more schools, and for the same sum which Government spends for one school of its own, it would secure the conducting of two schools, and would also open up a field to educated natives, who otherwise are in danger of cherishing discontent. He had never heard of any Government scholarships being available for students in non-Governmental schools, and believed it was very rare for Municipal support to be given to [illegible] schools. Sometimes there was a feeling of hostility to them. Such schools were likely to be much more liberally treated by the Government than by Municipal bodies. The Educational Department had been very ready to accept any text-books which were used in such of their schools as had been put under inspection. He believed that definite instruction in duty did not occupy a place in Government primary schools. He had hope that if a Committee consisting of enlightened representatives of all the religions current in India were appointed, they could agree in drawing up a series of lessons on duty which might be taught with advantage in Government schools. He thought that the best way to use the lessons, which the Committee might prepare, would be to insert them in the various reading books. One advantage of such a course would be to prevent needless suspicions, which some might entertain, if a separate book on this subject were taught. There was no indegenous instruction for girls in this district. When there were only a few pupils, he thought that it was wise to admit girls up to 8 or 10 years of age into the schools were boys were taught. He thought it quite feasible to secure more assistance from European and American ladies in supervising Government girls' schools. Were these ladies requested to do so, many of them would probably gladly consent. Where there were a good many schools—as in cities,—if conveyance allowances were provided, these ladies could visit these schools frequently, and themselves becoming interested in the schools, they would awaken the interest of others also. The demand for high education in his Province had not reached such a stage as to make the profession of teaching a profitable one. He thought it ought to be possible for an excellent non-Governmental school to get half, and for a fair school to get one-third of its gross expenses from goants. In any place where non-Governmental schools were available to all sects and were acceptable to all except the Christians, he would not think the Government justified in opening or keeping up a Government school just to satisfy the Christians. A grant-in-aid to a school for these on the same terms as to all others was the most that they could reasonably ask. The same rule would be just to Musalmans and Hindus also. So, if a Missionary school could meet the wants of a community in every essential respect, but its religious influence were disliked by some Hindus, the Government might properly say to these—a sound policy allows us to give grants-in-aid according to the rules, if you choose to organize a school for yourselves,—but to do no more.

In some supplementary answers the Rev. R. A. Hume said that giving grants on a more liberal scale to pupils in schools for the low-castes would no more indicate that the Government cared more for such classes than granting to girls double the allowance for boys indicated that Government considered the education of girls twice as important as that of boys. Certain portions of the community in part of India looked with indifference and even with disfavor on the extension of primary education to the lowest classes. It was only under compulsion that members of these classes were admitted to Government Schools. It had been plainly said by some, "When we get authority see what will become of your work," a considerable part of which was educational. It was painful to refer to these things, yet as those who entertained these feelings would have large influence in all local bodies, it was most important that such safeguards should be secured as would prevent any backward step. While local boards might be left entirely free to make such rules and provisions for their own schools as they thought best, yet Government should put forth a scheme of its own. This would serve as a model and stimulus to the local boards. Government would very likely find it necessary any way to have some system for outlying districts which were not under the control of local boards. Any schools of any classes and conducted by any persons who felt that they could not get fair treatment from the local boards should have the option of applying for admission to the Government system. In order to be admitted all that they should be required to show should be that there was a reasonable necessity for those schools. Under unfriendly local boards a school or class might be subjected to much petty nagging and inconvenience which it would be difficult to make clear in an appeal, and not only would Government dislike to overrule a decision of local boards, but even were this done, the future relations between such boards and the schools which had carried their point would not be cordial. There are comparatively few town where 25 or even 20 low caste pupils could be *permanently* collected, even if a separate school were opened for them. Moreover, in most places the Mahars decidedly objected to the Mangs associating with themselves, as stronuously and as consistently as the higher caste Hindus objected to associating with the Mahars. Would Government be consistent and open separate schools for Mangs as well as for Mahars? Neither Government nor local boards would dream of keeping up separate institutions of a higher grade for the lowest castes. It was, beyond possibility that for any cause the higher castes would permanently withdraw from Government Educational institutions. It is not only Missionary institutions which undermine indigenous faith, their own secular teachings as surely and rapidly did the same work. It was a cheap and easy, but not a fair, way of beclouding the subject by intimating that because grants were made to institutions in which any religion is taught, Government thereby necessarily paid for teaching these religions. In the present circumstances of India he believed it to be the only fair or feasible course that in all Governmental institutions for all classes no religion should be taught. It might be desirable to give a brief outline of the main religious systems with a view to impart information. But those who believed that an education was defective without some religious basis should have ample encouragement, whatever religion they chose to teach. Under a scheme of liberal grant-in-aid rules any difficulty from religious questions was reduced to the minimum. The rules mentioned no religion and favor none. He did not imagine that fairminded men among the Hindus would ask that a Christian Government should favor Hinduism. And he was sure that Christians did not desire that any concession should be made to them over any other religion. That religion which had the largest number of adherents would naturally, and for the present actually, get the largest assistance.

In cross-examination by Mr. Jacob witness said that the rules proposed by Col. Waddington ten years ago, and only recently published, did not require large changes in the curriculum and method of in digenous schools. Two schools only in the Nagar Zillah last year applied for the benefit of these rules. He had gathered from conversation that they were not generally known. The grant offered to these indigenous schools, if liberally applied, would do fairly well. The minimum grant, which he understood to be Rs. 10, was quite inadequate. In general it is the scheme, not the administration, he complained of. In Ahmednagar to a school attended by about 100 pupils a grant was given last year of Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 only ; not simply the lowest standard was taught there, for the school was up to the third or fourth standard. Three years ago he first had oral communication with the Director of Public Instruction, and witness then said he thought that the fact that the existing scheme stimulated no private effort was in itself a sufficient condemnation of it. The Director said witness must use the rules and try it ; witness did so, and had given the Commission the result. The American Mission Schools had been open from the first to all classes, and five-sixths the number of pupils were non-Christians. In the Ahmednagar primary schools one-half the children can read the first reading book. As soon as witness's High School was started the Education Department aided it very cordially. With reference to the Government High School at Belgaum, one-fourth of the cost may be defrayed by the chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country. He did not know whether they would transfer their subscriptions to the Mission School if the Government School were closed. As to the plea made some time ago, that the Government had not funds to make grants to Normal Schools, when in 1868 a grant was asked for building the Government said they had no funds, but on the application being renewed about Rs. 7,000 was granted.

To Mr. Lee-Warner.—No efforts have been made to stimulate private enterprise. Excluding Missionary Schools altogether, and starting on the basis that primary education is hereafter to bemore the result of private and aided schools, he thought that female education and that of the lower classes and backward races would suffer unless Government came forward as their champion. He supposed education was becoming less a monopoly. Speaking chiefly of Ahmedanagar district, he said that all the extension of education among the lower caste was due to other than Government aid to missionary schools.

Q.—In your schools is religious instruction voluntary or compulsory, and is any objection made by the parents?

A.—In the first place it is a regular part of the system.

The President.—Is it compulsory?

A.—That question has never been raised by the parents except in one school, so far as I have heard.

To the President.—He thought it would be a good thing if there were a special inspector for indigenous schools. The common people preferred to pay a higher fee at indigenous schools to sending their children to Government primary schools, as in the latter children were taught subjects for which their parents did not care, such as geography, whilst in the indigenous schools they were taught anything the parents wished ; besides, they believed their boys got on more quickly at an indigenous school. With regard to the present grants-in-aid, he thought the rate should be at least doubled ; in the end he believed it would be economical for Government, by stimulating private effort to which Government would only contribute a small part. He objected to the high standards in the Government primary schools. The multiplication tables were the first thing they were taught. His objections to this system were made owing to the representations of teachers of Government schools. He thought from what he was told a boy of five or six might be asked the square of 97.

Mr. Jacob said the boys in the first standard had not such difficult work to do.

Witness said that in some districts even the difficult tables would be expected from a boy who had passed the second standard, say at 7 years of age. If a boy did not pass the school would not get a grant under that particular head. The Society with which he was connected, the American Marathi Mission, had been connected with school-work in India since 1813.

The Reverend F. Ziegler, Basel German Mission, Dharwar said that after his arrival in India in 1862, he had charge of an Anglo-Vernacular School, a Vernacular Boys' School, and two Vernacular Brahmin Girls' Schools at Mangalore in South Kanara in the Madras Presidency, and continued in this capacity for 5 years ; for about 4 years of these he was an inspector of all the Basel German Mission Schools in the District of South Kanara and Coorg, and had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the subject of education in primary and secondary Boys' and Girls' Schools, some of which were grant-in-aid schools. He did not think that in this Province the system of primary education had been placed on a sound basis so as to be capable of development up to the requirements of the rural districts, and he believed this was the cause (a) of the comparatively limited number of primary schools, (b) of the fact that these are not so popular nor so well attended as might be desired. The following were probably some of the causes :—(a) Of the limited number of schools—1. The masters cannot be provided in sufficient numbers. 2. The necessary funds are wanting—(1) because the knowledge and training required of the masters is such as to make them expect a higher salary ; (2) because as strangers to the place of their employment they cannot live on a low salary. 3. In many cases masters do not like to be sent far away from their homes or to outlying districts. (b) Of the unpopularity and small attendance of schools—1. The high fee of two annas per month (see my answer to question 8). 2. The reluctance of the villagers to miss the little help their children can give them at home. 3. Their [illegible] to innovations. 4. Their distrust of a master who is a stranger to them. 5. The want of sympathy, encouragement and supervision from the side of the people of rank at the place. The improvements he would suggest were :—1. A Board or Committee of Education should be created in each taluka, or sub-division of a taluka, composed of the Collector or Assistant Collector as president (without burdening him, however, with details) the Mamlatdar as vice-president, a Sub-Deputy Inspector of schools to be nominated in each taluka and a number of honorary members to be appointed by the Collector or Assistant Collector, and whose membership should be made as honorary as possible by giving them some rank or title. 2. This Taluka Board of Education should have the management of that portion of the local cess which is allotted to schools, and it should be their duty to erect schools in all the villages or group of villages in their district. 3. The Taluka Board appoints Local Boards in the several villages, consisting of the village authorities and some independent inhabitants, whose care it is to induce the villagers to send their children to school, and to superintend the latter in a general way ; also to encourage the master and to settle any difficulties that may arise between him and the parents of his pupils. 4. The Local Board are the managers of the school funds and the keepers of the accounts. 5. Where villages are too small to have a school of their own, a common school should be erected for several villages in a central position, having one common Local Board for them all. 6. The master should be a native of the village itself or its neighbourhood, because as such he will be able to live on a smaller salary than a stranger. 7. He should get a small fixed salary of, say 4 to 6 rupees per month from the Local Fund, some fixed part of the fees, and grants-in-aid according to the results of periodical examination held by the Taluka Inspector in the presence of the Local Board. 8. The fee should not be more than one anna per month, and be fixed by the Local Board, who may make poor boys half or entirely free. 9. There should be only one master for each school, but he may use his wife or another female relation as an assistant in case he can collect a Girls' School. 10. For girls he should receive double grants ; but an extra salary should not be given to the female assistant unless she has passed a Fourth Standard Examination. 11. To enable the master to teach four standards successfully, and to enable even poor parents to send their children to school, the four standards should be taught in two divisions, each having three hours' instruction only, two standards in the morning and two in the afternoon. This arrangement is very common in rural districts in Germany, especially in summer, where school time is even limited to two hours for each division, from 7 to 9 and from 9 to 11, or 6 to 8 and 8 to 10. 12. Common village schools should have only four standards, and these should be somewhat reduced so as to bring them to the level of the standards for female schools ; Grammar, Geography of the Presidency, and Fractions being left out entirely. In Geography, the District, India, and the World should be taught. The cultivators in many instances held aloof from primary education, saying they did not want it. Some of the serving classes in towns held aloof from it, because the standards were not suitable, or are thought by them to be unsuitable. They were forced to learn much that they did not need. The lowest classes —tanners, shoe-makers, &c., were practically excluded. If they attempted to come, masters and boys united to make things unpleasant for them. The higher castes, as a rule, were averse to the extension of elementary knowledge to every class of society for obvious reasons. There was one subject which, if introduced into primary schools, would make them acceptable to most people, at least to the large number of the thoughtless, some Purana or other, or one of the old epics. This was, of course, out of the question in primary schools, and would be impossible even if there were no principle of neutrality to be observed. So much as was reasonable in this wish is gratified by the subject of native poetry which was taught from the 2nd standard upwards. There was a wish especially of the rural population, which should be gratified by all means. They wish that their son or daughter should be able to read any letters, receipts, deeds and the like which occur to them, and should, if possible, be clever enough to write them himself. As a rule the villager got these things done by the Shanbhog of his village, whom he had to pay for his services, but he was delighted if his son could do them for him and, perhaps, even for his neighbour. And then his son should be able to keep the simple accounts he has, should note when the cow calfed, and when it will calf again, should be quick in computing the interest his father has to pay to the money-lender, or the money he is to receive for his corn and the like. It was with the view of enabling the pupils to do this that manuscript reading had been introduced and made a subhead of several standards ; but little had been done as yet to make them able to write those documents themselves. There remained another subject, which, if taught in Kanarese schools, would render them more acceptable to people, namely, Marathi. Marathi letters may be taught, just as in English school different kinds of writings are taught. Theoretically a school or college had no advantage from the religious principles that were taught in it, but practically Government schools had vast advantages over schools founded on religious principles, because the latter had to give part of their time to religious instruction, while in the former all the time was given to secular instruction. The disadvantage was still greater in schools for Christian boys and girls, in which still more time must be dedicated to religious instruction. The poetry which, to Hindu pupils, was as much as an instruction in the subjects of their religion, counted in the examination, while Christian hymns did not. Katha Sangraha, a prose collection of Kanarese literature, which was not only inbued throughout whith Hindu ideas and morals, but contained extensive extracts from Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Shivapurana, among others an account of the Ten Incarnations of Vishnu, the Reward of Worshipping Shiva, and the like,—was an acknowledged reading book, while even in thoroughly Christian schools no Inspector would acknowledge the Bible as such, not even its historical parts. But these were trifling things compared with the one fact that a whole educational system had been established and was maintained with large sums of money for buildings, masters' salaries, school material, prizes, &c., in a way that private schools had the greatest difficulties to compete with it—a system which practically led to Atheism or at least to religious indifference. He thought there was truth in the statement that the attention of teachers and pupils was unduly directed to the Entrance Examination of the University. In this part of the country scholarships were only given in Government schools. Formerly those that wished to get a scholarship had to pass an examination and the successful candidates got the scholarship irrespective of their circumstances. Now, he heard only poor students who pass the examination got scholarships.

Does a strict interpretation of the principle of religious neutrality require the withdrawal of the Government from the direct management of colleges and schools?

If religious neutrality mean non-interference with the religious opinions and practices of the people under Her Majesty's Government in India, its strict interpretation required the withdrawal of England from India, for Government has already interfered and is daily interfering with the Indian religions. It being a religious principle of the Mahomedans that Islam must rule paramount of all the other creeds, England is hindering them continually in carrying out this principle. "The Brahmans claim supremacy alike over kings and people" as their birth-right, but are prevented by Government from enforcing their claim. It was a religious practice of the Thug to kill and rob his fellow-traveller in honour of Bhavani, or of the Khonds to offer human sacrifices by hundreds to the deity of the Earth, but Government interfered. In fact, in a country like India every act of Government must be felt as an interference with some part of religion by one portion of the community or other. The suppression of the Sati, of infanticide, &c., must have violated the religious feelings of a large number ; equality before the law—how has it quite recently outraged the feelings of a Vishnava sect about Bombay? nor can it be denied that the knowledge Government imparts in schools, or at least requires from those that wish to enter its service, materially interferes with their creed, in fact destroys it. Yet in spite of these undeniable facts England will not withdraw from her Indian Empire, nor will Government desist from enforcing its laws and making new ones, or from requiring the candidates for its offices to get a good education. It must be the duty of a Christian Government to let the millions, whom God has placed under their charge, partake of all the blessings of a religion of truth and of the civilization grown under its shadow, only restricted and guided by those considerations that lie in the nature of this religion itself, and therefore refraining from anything like coercion, which would only frustrate the object. It follows from these consideration, that Government is bound to procure a good education for its subjects ; but the question is this—cannot this end be better reached if Government withdraw from the direct management of schools and colleges fixing only the standards of education it requires of the candidates for its service, and leaving it to private parties to found and manage the necessary educational institutions? For it cannot be denied that the knowledge which is and must be taught in Government schools cannot but destroy the hold which the religion of their ancestors has in the mind of the students, and with this the stays of their morals too, without giving something better for it. But what will be the consequences of the withdrawal of the Government from the direct management of schools? I asked a Brahman this question a few days ago and got this answer : "The result will be that most of the other castes will be deprived of education ; while the Brahmans, who have no other resources, will manage to get it any how." I think this answer quite right, and as I think it is neither in the interest of the nation nor in that of the Government to keep up or restore the monopoly of education, which the Brahmans possessed till lately, or still possess in some places, Government should only withdraw in those places where it may be sure that there are private parties besides the Brahmans, who are willing and able to establish schools for all castes. Under these restrictions Government should, in my opinion, withdraw from the direct management of schools, giving liberal grants-in-aid to efficient private institutions ; the reasons are the following :—1.—The reproach of training a set of young men who have neither fear of God nor of man, will be taken away from Government. 2.—Missionary and other philanthropic bodies will have more scope to impart an education based on a sound religious and moral foundation. 3.—Natives who object to the education their children get in Government or Mission schools will be stirred to erect schools of their own, and by this a healthy public spirit will be created and forstered.4.—As private institutions as a rule work cheaper than Government institutions, part of the money hitherto expended on middle and higher education may be used to establish more primary schools and thus to let education pervade the masses of the nation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jacob.—The statistics of the cess schools showed that they were growing in popularity, but he had heard educational inspectors say that they were not so well attended as they ought to be. With regard to the improvements, he suggested, he was not precisely aware that in 1869 Committees were appointed just as he proposed. He admitted that during the last four years the cultivator class had sent their children to the primary schools in largely increasing numbers.

To Mr. Lee Warner on behalf of Mr. Telang.—He had experience that the higher classes were averse to elementary knowledge, but there were honourable exceptions. He had observed this aversion even among those who had an English education. In support of his statement that the present system of education undermined the Hindu system of religion, and gave nothing in return for what it took, witness quoted an extract from influential native papers as to the spread of free thought principles. He was not of opinion that Government should have no more to do with general education than was necessary for the government of the country, or rather to keep education. He had not implied that. His argument was that religious neutrality was impossible in education in India. As far as he could see, the Brahmins certainly had the monopoly in the villages where there were no schools, but he did not blame them for that.

Have those taught in the mission schools more fear of God and man than those educated in the Government schools?

Witness said the extracts he had read showed that many pupils of mission schools had expressed themselves grateful for the principles of morality instilled in their minds, and had carried them into their official life.

Is it not an objection that the sound religious basis of which you speak would be one which the parents would consider to be dangerous?

Witness said he did not think the parents did consider it so dangerous, otherwise so many parents would not send their children to mission schools, knowing them to be based on such a foundation, in places where there were Government schools.

Ought not the conscientious scruples of people who are not wealthy to have some weight with Government in framing its educational policy?

Witness said no answer of his implied that they should not have some weight.

By Mr. Lee Warner.—Are these results—free-thinking, &c.,—of which you have spoken, more common in one class of schools than in another, or is it a general movement throughout the length and breadth of India? Is the movement more marked among educated men than others, and if so, is it more marked in the case of men educated in Government schools than in aided schools?

Witness said he considered the tendency was more marked in the case of educated men than in others, but he did not think the fact of their being Government schools had anything to do with it. The tendency was common in all schools in which there was no religious teaching.

If it be true that the present system of education weakens Hindu religious feeling, is that result to be regretted from your point of view?

Witness said he would rather have the Hindu religion than none at all. He would rather have an orthodox Hindu than an educated man without religion of any kind.

Several masters of indigenous schools in Poona waited upon the Commission and asked them to pay a visit to their schools. The President promised to visit one or two of the schools.

THE BOMBAY DOCKYARD.

AT the present period when public attention is concentrated on the Bombay Government Dockyard, in connection with the preparations for the transport of Indian troops and their belongings to Egypt, it may not be out of place to set before our reders the interesting fact that that establishment was founded over a century back by one Lowjee Nusserwanjee, who originally worked as a shipbuilder at Surat. His descendants have supplied a succession of master-builders to the Bombay docks, including the existing Parsee incumbent of the same office, whose services are said to have been appreciated and recognized by Government. The natives of the western coast of the peninsula have always been conspicuous in matters of ship-building, excelling in this respect those of all others parts of India. This art in the East appears to have been developed in the earlier Portuguese settlements or ports of trade—prominent among these being Surat, Cochin, and Chitagong—doubtless due to the facility with which timber could be obtained for the purpose at these places. There can be no doubt, however, that the Parsee community supplies the most efficient and superior class of shipwrights in the country, which point of excellence it still maintains despite of the competition which the spread of knowledge and the advancement of the age have made both keen and general. The most distinguished Parsee [illegible]al architect was Nowrojee Jamsetjee, whose rep[illegible]ation was acknowledged far and wide ; his constructions, as regards durability and finish, comparing favourably with those of Europe. Jamsetjee was what we would now term a Chief Constructor to the Royal Navy. We learn that, as far back as 1810, he built, without European assistance, the Minden, a "seventy-four," for the Admiralty, afterwards followed by other vessels of the same class, including three line of battle-ships, of eighty-four guns each. He thus, while raising himself to the highest distinction possible in his profession, so greatly increased the reputation of the dockyard, and of the port generally, as to lay the foundation of the present commercial greatness of Bombay.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

RAILWAY MEN IMPRESSED.—The Collector of Salem having impressed all Railway workmen as Constables, under the "Police Quarrels Act," the Agent and Manager has written to Government, asking that Railway subordinates be exempted in the same way as they were excused from serving on Coroner's Juries.—*Madras Times.*

RAILWAY REDUCTIONS :—Mr. Trevithick, the Locomotive Superintendent of the Madras Railway, having been called upon again to make reductions in the working of his department, he has replied that the establishment has been brought to the lowest minimum standard, and that it was impossible to effect any further reduction without affecting the efficiency of the department.—*Madras Times.*

THE HEBANAAD CASE.—A telegram to the *Madras Mail* from Ootacamund, 6th September, states :—The memorial from the Badaga inhabitant of the Nilgiris, forwarded to the Madras Government, through Mr. Cowdell, the Solicitor, praying that the extreme penalty of the law may be remitted in the case of the prisoners sentenced to death by the Sessions Court at Coimbatore for the Hebanaad murder, has been rejected. The Prisoners are now at Coimbatore, and it is rumoured they are to be brought to Ootacamund to be excuted in the public market place.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S TOUR.—A telegram to the *Madras Mail* from Trivandrum, 6th Sept. says :—Yesterday the Governor paid a strictly private visit to the Maharjah. The Ranees also received a visit from His Excellency and Mrs. Grant Duff. A reception was held at the Residency for visitors between the hours of 12 and 2. A private dinner was given in the evening to Heads of Departments only. This morning the Governor and Mrs. Grant Duff visited the High School. His Excellency addressed a few words to the students assembled. The Sircar Girls' School was also visited. The party then drove to the Roman Catholic Nuns School, and were received by the Rev. Fathers and the Rev. Mother resident. The visitors leave Trivandrum to day for Courtallum at half past 2.

RETRENCHMENT IN MYSORE.—A circular just issued by the Mysore Government to the heads of the various departments under its control is attracting considerable attention in all the offices concerned. The document in question requests that, in the event of any appointment, the pay of which exceeds ten rupees a month, becoming vacant, the fact may at once be reported to the Dewan of Mysore, who will fill up vacancies himself; the reason assigned being that, as extensive reductions are about to be made very shortdy in the judicial and revenue subordinate departments, provision will have to be made for as many deserving hands as can be advantageously retained ; while those fortunate enough to be entitled to pension or gratuity will get it.—*Bangalore Post.*

THE BISHOPS PHOTOGRAPHED.—The good folks at the R. C. Cathedral at the time of Dr. Colgan's consecration, must have had somewhat sim[illegible] experience to Gloster (King Rich. iii 5) who [illegible] Buckingham that at Baynard's Castle.

You shall find me well accompanied.
With reverend fathers, and well-learned bis[illegible]

It is seldom that seven "well-learne[illegible]
with a dozen "reverend fathers" m[illegible]
and therefore we can excuse these [illegible]
from any charge of vanity in pla[illegible]
in the hands of Messrs. Hughes Br[illegible]
Mount Road Photographers. Th[illegible]
well executed picture, copies [illegible]
bly be secured by many Cat[illegible]
the Consecration Day. We[illegible]
photo of the interior of t[illegible]
before the ceremony too[illegible]
other shewing the prin[illegible]
Madras Mission ; an[illegible]
Sisters residing in [illegible]
Mail.

THE SALEM R[illegible]
Madras Mail :—"[illegible]
in Salem, I fear i[illegible]
subdue the infur[illegible]
After a long and [illegible]
contest a tempora[illegible]
secured : but to pu[illegible]
turbances of this [illegible]
other Districts wh[illegible]
concomitant eleme[illegible]
cumbent on the p[illegible]
ernor to put off fo[illegible]
concern and perso[illegible]
these frequent eru[illegible]
to bequeath per[illegible]
among the conten[illegible]
that either the Hin[illegible]
Salem will, at such a[illegible]
dispensation of Municipa[illegible]
reach of whose fear he h[illegible]
It is therefore advisabl[illegible]
of the trials now consi[illegible]
ernor might hope to [illegible]
by going among the[illegible]
his personal cond[illegible]
affairs than by vi[illegible]
states on the W[illegible]

PUNISHMENT BY WHIPPING IN INDIA.

A LETTER from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India on the punishment of Indian criminals by whipping has been published in a parliamentary paper just issued. From a tabulated return it appears that the number of persons flogged in 1880 in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-West Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, and British Burmah was 28,300, the largest proportion being in the North-West Provinces, where the number of criminals whipped in the year mentioned was 10,250. The returns, however, from every district show a diminution compared with those of the previous six years. The most striking feature in the returns is the great increase in the number of persons whipped which occurred in most provinces during the years 1877-79, when scarcity and agricultural distress were more or less prevalent. This remark is especially applicable to the Madras Presidency and to the North-West Provinces. It appears that a circular was issued by the Supreme Government on September 24, 1880, addressed to the Local Governments, and the replies "disclose a practically absolute unanimity of opinion as to the propriety and necessity of retaining whipping as a form of punishment in India," and in this opinion the Supreme Government concurs. Due discrimination, it is stated, should be exercised in awarding corporal punishment, and in respect of the manner of its infliction, but, if this condition is fulfilled, whipping is, for various reasons, a suitable form of punishment for Indian criminals. The Indian Government, however, suggest various modifications in the infliction of the punishment, such as that magistrates of the second class should be able to order the infliction of whipping when specially empowered by the Local Government ; that whipping should be prohibited when the offender is over 45 years of age ; that the permissive use of the cat instead of the rattan should be withdrawn ; that the size of the rattan should be regulated by law ; and that the court ordering the punishment should be required to decide in each case whether its infliction should be in public or private.

THE COLQUHOUN EXPEDITION FROM CHINA TO BURMA.

SOME interesting particulars of the journey undertaken from China to Burma by Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Charles Wahab are given in a letter which the latter gentleman sends to the *Times*, under date "Pe-se, Southern China, March 10, 1882." After referring to the annoyances likely to arise from the antipathy shown to "the foreign devil" by the natives of that city and of Nan-ning, where the travellers had previously rested, Mr. Wahab proceeds :—

Our running survey of the river (the Canton) has continued with perfect regularity, and Mr. Colquhoun will communicate to the Royal Geographical Society the more important details of its topographical character, together with certain errors he has discovered in existing maps, and other important details he has been able to add to them. It will be more interesting to the general reader to know that a few days ago we came suddenly on a very fine specimen of an aboriginal tribe, in the form of a considerable group of cormorant fishers, who, although their permanent residence is a considerable distance to the west, had come, encamping over night in their boats, to try the waters of this river. These people we found exceedingly interesting—in many ways different, and in some superior, to the ordinary inhabitants of the river's bank. Kwei-chou Tu-ssu, or the tribe of Kwei-chov, is the name of this people. They are of decidedly better physique, more erect bearing, and more expressive physiognomy than the Chinese. There are, we find, upwards of a dozen such small aboriginal tribes between this and Nan-ning, over each of which there is a chief or headman, who is responsible for the taxes and good conduct of his tribe. Their influence on the physiognomy and appearance of the riverside people becomes more and more apparent as we proceeded upwards. Although the weather has not been at all favorable, we have succeeded in taking a considerable number of photographs. These, however, can at best give but a faint idea of the great beauty of the country in many places, and we were unable to take any of the curious rocky gorges through which the river in some places winds its singularly tortuous course. A painter or a photographer would find a huge *embarras de richesses* on this river for the exercise of his talents, and might collect a series of pictures that would prove of great interest not only to those who are curious about China, but to the admirers of nature everywhere. We have been detained here much longer than we anticipated, owing to various difficulties, but have been most courteously treated by the authorities, and also, we may say, by the people of the place. Nearly the whore town turned out and lined the bank near our boat—a densely-packed crowd of more than 1,000 persons—on our first arrival ; but a small amount of consideration for their very natural and even praiseworthy curiosity to see the foreigners appears to have satisfied them completely, and we can now walk the streets of the town with but a small and that a perfectly orderly following. Our letters from the Viceroy and the British Consul in Canton have apparently produced an excellent effect. We have exchanged visits and gifts with both the Prefect and the Military Commandant. The latter is General Li Hsin-ku, a prominent figure in the late Mahomedan rebellion and mentioned in Rocher's book on Yun-nan. He was also at Teng Yueh (Momein) at the time of Margary's murder, but not in command, as he happened to be in mourning at the time. Both these [illegible]men were much interested in our journe[illegible] carefully examined our maps and instruments, with the very practical result that we were specially invited to visit their residences or yamens to photograph both themselves and their official rooms. We hope to start to-morrow, the first place of importance on our route being Kuang-nan, from which it seems possible we may be obliged to make a detour on Yon-nan Fu, which will only be adopted if we find it absolutely necessary. Our means of conveyance will be, first, two or three days in small boats, and then by mules and chairs, the latter being taken for appearance sake and for the safe conveyance of our instruments. For ourselves, we will only be too glad to stretch our legs once more on *terra firma* to adopt luxurious and effeminate transport arrangements of the country. I may add that the weather is at present very favourable for travelling, and is, it is said, likely to continue so. Further, the roads are reported to be particularly good ; so we hope to make rapid progress. It is possible we may be able to send another communication over our own recent route ; but we hope the next will be from British territory on the Burma side.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. GRAY.

THE *Law Journal* says :—"The principles upon which Mr. Justice Lawson acted in regard to Mr. Gray in the case of Regina *v.* Hynes are well recognized in point of law. Almost as soon as newspapers began the practice of commenting on proceedings in court, it was laid down that while the discussion of the merits of a verdict or the decision of a judge with candour and decency was permisible, it was an indictable libel to publish an invective against judges or juries with a view to bring the administration of justice into suspicion or contempt. The best known case is that of White, who in 1808 was convicted at the Guildhall of a libel in a newspaper on Mr. Justice Le Blanc and the jury who had tried a case of murder at the Old Bailey. White was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The principles on which a judge may act summarily for contempt of court are not so clearly defined, but he is justified in so doing when immediate action is necessary. The libels in the *Freeman's Journal* were calculated to inflame public feeling against the jurymen in question, and to demoralize jurymen in subsequent trials ; and they proceeded from the officer of the court specially charged by the law with the duty of supplying jurymen to the court and protecting them in the discharge of their functions. When an indictment would be nuga-
tory, a summary conviction for contempt of co[illegible]
is the right proceeding. Mr. Gray is very[illegible]
from being the first high sheriff who has[illegible]
so convicted. More than one instance of[illegible]
being pronounced guilty of contempt h[illegible]
red on the circuits in England with[illegible]
few years ; but the offence has g[illegible]
some unintentional want of respect[illegible]
condoned by an ample apology, [illegible]
end calling for the presence of [illegible]
qualified executive officer of t[illegible]
which the sheriff is personall[illegible]

FLORILINE !—FOR TH[illegible]
A few drops of the liquid '[illegible]
tooth-brush produces a p[illegible]
cleanses the teeth from [illegible]
the gums, prevents ta[illegible]
peculiar pearly whit[illegible]
the breath. It rem[illegible]
decayed teeth or [illegible]
line," being com[illegible]
delicious to th[illegible]
the age. Pr[illegible]
throughout [illegible]
American [illegible]
London

RA[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

WEDNESDAY'S closing telegrams from home only came in this morning, and yesterday's messages were delivered late this afternoon. With anything like an active business going forward, this irregularity in communication would be seriously felt, but as things are now, it makes very little difference; the quietude which has settled down on the trade of the port being, comparatively speaking, permanent. Should the crops go on flourishing, as they are at present, we must necessarily have a change in the tone of business eventually; but even under the most fortunate condition of affairs, we question whether the improvement will become marked before the Dewali, more especially as Wheat and such other articles of produce as are generally available for shipment at this time of year are at present in a most depressed state in the home markets. Native dealers in such case are always holders up to the latest possible moment, and although a reduction in railway freights would, no doubt, bring forward a certain amount of stuff, we question whether any possible change in this direction could bring about the same state of activity as we had at this time last year. The absence of the high prices then ruling at home is the main adverse feature, but we doubt whether stocks in the districts are anything approaching what were held last autumn.

In the London Stock market quotations of Wednesday the only change was an advance of ⅛ in Consols to 99⅞, but yesterday the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan had receded to 99¾ ex-dividend, and Rupee paper ⅛ both in Fours and Fours-and-a-half. In Exchange Bank shares a decline of 10s. is quoted in Orientals and £1 in Chartered Mercantile.

The General Produce markets have undergone but slight change during the two days. Linseed is unaltered. Rapeseed is firm, but the only alteration is an advance of 6d. in brown Calcutta to arrive. Wheat is dull and London quotations for Calcutta Club Nos. 1 and 2 are 6d. per quarter lower; whilst in Liverpool we hear from private sources that there has been a further fall in Bomb[illegible] 2d. to 3d. per cent[illegible]

[illegible] at the U. S. [illegible] current week, so far, give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For five days	18,000	45,900	39,200

These figures are not without importance, as, however favourable the crop accounts may be, nothing will stand against such a deficiency in the receipts. They have, moreover, all the more significance just now, when it is evident that supplies of Americans in Liverpool must be run into very small compass during the next six or seven weeks.

EXCHANGE to-day has ruled remarkably quiet. The banks have reduced their drawing rates by 1-32d., but, so far, decline to buy at any reduction. Looking to the tenor of the advices from Calcutta, however, it is probable that a reduction is not far distant, although we question whether even 1-16d. under the existing level would bring out much additional paper. Quotations for ready bills are:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2·14½	,,

On Calcutta there is no change.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues remarkably quiet, only a small business having been done at Rs. 100 9-16 for Fours and Rs. 107⅛ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The general tone is in no way better than it has been of late. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower. In Port Canning Land shares an [illegible]vance of Rs. 2½ is quoted. Amongst Press shares [illegible]vements reported are an advance of Rs. 2½ [illegible]il, and Rs. 2 in Broach Cotton Co. Apollo [illegible]er. Spinning and Weaving Com[illegible] Jewraz Balloo, Khatao Muckon[illegible] are Rs. 5 higher, but Na[illegible]tals are Rs. 10 lower. In [illegible] Mills have advanced [illegible] Co. Rs. 10 per [illegible] For [illegible] at delivery. [illegible]

SEEDS and [illegible] in no way more [illegible] are very limited.

FREIGHTS are dull at p[illegible] s. s. Ixia is reported to hav[illegible] U. K. or Continent at equivalent t[illegible] nett.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet but steady.

COALS meet a fair inquiry which does not, however, result in business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	768½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	850 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	675 nl.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	132
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	830
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	242½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,225
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,250
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	475
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	575
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	95
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,140
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	165
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,265
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,750
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	535 xd.
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	585
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	382½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	237½
[illegible]ince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	2,750
[illegible] & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,325
[illegible] Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
[illegible] Press Co	450	00		50	660

[illegible]NG AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible] & W. [illegible]	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
[illegible] Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	240
[illegible]	30,000	100	100	Rs. 10	145
[illegible]	..	100	70	..	109
[illegible]	000	500	500	22½p.s	550xd
[illegible]		1,000	..	Rs. 40	730
[illegible]		100	100	...	48
[illegible]		1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	970
[illegible]		00	500	Rs. 4	710
[illegible]			1,000	50	875
[illegible]			all	nil	512½
[illegible]			ll	Rs. 25	725xd
[illegible]			400	20	555
[illegible]				Rs. 80	1,050
[illegible]				p. s.	1,070
[illegible]					200
[illegible]					630
[illegible]					1,050
[illegible]					940
[illegible]					960
[illegible]					[illegible]5xd

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Daphne, 1,395 tons, Captain G. Doncich, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. G. Keef, Mrs. Fordyce, and child, and three deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	From
7	Adirondack (s)	Green	Liverpool, Aug. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels	Commander.	Destination.
8	Daphne (s)	Doncich	Trieste.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ixia, to Port Said.
Steamer Canton, to Marseilles.
Schooner Harmonie, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
4	Japan (s)	Gardner	Hongkong, Aug. 19.
	British King	Kelly	London, July 1.
	Largo Law	Niven	Liverpool, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 4.—Steamer Madras. Barque Henriette.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—200 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia (s)—25 casks epsom salt, Heerjee Mooljee; 15 drums turpentine, Abdool Cadur, Abdool Hoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta (s)—3 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co.
Rohilla (s)—2 cases confectionery, Hajee Dawood Bowla.
Verona (s)—261 packages cheese glass and earthenware corks provisions packingpapers &c. &c., Treacher and Co; 82 boxes bar silver, (Rs. 2,45,963), the C. Bank; 164 boxes bar silver, (Rs. 4,94,000), the N. Bank; 2 cases printing ink 3 cases folding chases and 1 case clander covers, the *Times of India*; 5 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM VENICE.

Cathay (s)—26 cases beads, Mahamedally Essoofally; 25 cases beads, D. P. Batha and Co.

[illegible]

[illegible]—11 casks empty sodawater bottles, and 4 hogsheads earthenware, Dinshaw Shapoorjee; 40 casks disinfecting powder, Geo. Jening and Co; 25 cases papers, Shaik Ahmed, Shaik Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Penthisilia (s)—23 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Khedive (s)—20 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Albuera—40 cases brandy, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.
Pekin (s)—10 cases disinfecting powder. The Agra Bank.
Verona (s)—8 cases papers, A. M. Shurufally; 50 kegs white lead, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 26 boxes bar silver (Rs. 71,550), The C. M. Bank; 250 boxes candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 75 cases champagne and 99 cases stout, Treacher and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cathay (s)—105 cases eau-de-cologne, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India (s)—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia (s)—58 cases rossa oil, Goolam Hoosein Mooljee; 930 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza; 2,440¼ cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 395¼ cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 31 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 51 bales cotton, Khattanmull Tollaram; 450 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 800 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 147 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 100 bales cotton, Khitow Mooljee; 35 bales cotton, Purbhoodass Toolseedass; 69 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 61 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 116 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

FOR VENICE.

Daphne (s)—953¼ cwts castorseed, R. Lupi and Co; 16 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 425 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR TRIESTE.

Daphne (s)—25 cwts ginger 22 cwts turmeric and 6 cwts cloves, Essack Salloon Obedia.
Cathay (s)—300 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Daphne (s)—10 cwts cloves, Essa Saloon Obedia.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura (s)—58 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra (s)—49 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 30 bales cotton, Dewcurun Ramcoowar; 51 bales cotton, J. Moolchund.
Kashgar (s)—11 chests opium, Ebraim Hajee Haroon; 11 chests opium, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluck; 12 chests opium, Venichund Jaitadass; 51 chests opium Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and C0; 12 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 26 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 206 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 93¼ chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 35 chests opium and 56 cwts googul, Currimbhoy Ebram; 5 chests opium, Sriram Sewdutroy; 6 chests opium, Ebram Hajee Husson; 6 chests opium, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Kholuk; 32 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 9 [illegible] chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

[illegible]—55 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon and Co; 1½ [illegible] Ramsook Motilall; 34 chests opium, N[illegible] chests opium, David Sassoon and Co. [illegible] Guneshdass Crishnajee; 55 chests [illegible]anjee and Co; 26 chests opium, [illegible] chests opium, Tata and Co: 5½ [illegible]bhoy Ebram; 11 chests opium, [illegible] and Co; 32 chests opium, E. J. [illegible] horns, Hajee Essac Ellias.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

[illegible]—8 bales wool and 1 package ivory, Hajee J. S. [illegible]
[illegible]—40 bales twist, The N. S. and W. Co.

[illegible]GH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE MELVILL.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

436-81—Macfarlane and E—Ahmedbin Essa Khuliffa vs L. A. Wallace and another—Smith and F.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

55-82—Tobin and R.—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Dossibai and another—Payne and G.—Part heard.
123-81—Tobin and R—C. H. Reynolds and another vs Dewjee Cutchra and others—Ardesir and H.
236-82—Craigie L. and O—L. A. Wallace and others vs Nanabhoy Hormusjee and another—Macfarlane and E.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Edwards, Lieut., 2nd Cavalry H. C., on leave, from Poona.
Alban, Lieut., 13th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Jones, Surg. Major, from leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Baker, Major, Suffolk Regt., on duty, from Fyzabad.
Hunt, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Barelly.
Gott, Lieut., 3rd Bombay L. C., from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Elliot, Captain, Quarter-Master Genl. Dept. on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Jones,-Surg. Major, on leave, to Australia.
Gott, Lieut., 3rd Bombay L. C., to join, to Deesa.
Emerson, Surg., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C., Bombay, September 8.

Lance Corpl. E. Walsh, E. Company has permission to be absent from Bombay for three weeks from this date.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D. Company, viz:—Vols. J. Burke, A. Perkins, M. D. Toner, G. H. Lee, E. Wood, R. Siddon, C. Hunneybun, W. Hunneybun, J. A. McRinnon, E. W. Reil, E. Ingle, R. Brooks and A. G. Roberts.

By order,
W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

POONA ORDERS.

7th September.

THE half yearly examination Committee for the admission of Candidates to the Military Branch of the Sub. Medl. Dept. for Apothy. and Hospital Asst. classes and for the Examination of Hospital Apprentices, Hospital Assts. and Medical Pupils in the services composed as under will assemble at the following stations at 12 noon on the 11th Sept. At Poona at the Staff Hospital.

President.—Surg. Major A. Barry, I. M. D.
Members.—Surg. R. H. Robinson, A. M. D. and Surg. J. E. Ferguson, I. M. D.
At Ahmednagar at the Staff Hospital.
President.—Surg. Major T. Murtagh, A. M. D.
Members.—Surg. C. Monks, I. M. D. and Surg. Martin, A. M. D.
[illegible] Satara, 17th Regt. N. I. Hospital.
[illegible]ident.—Surg.-Major T. Holmes A. M. D.
[illegible]bers.—The Civil Surg. and Surg. J. Anderson

[illegible]ray will proceed to Jacobabad to join the [illegible]. I. travelling expeditiously by rail.

[illegible]S GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

([illegible] George's Gazette, July 26.)

[illegible]ming, will be considered to have [illegible]nd Dist. Magte. of Malabar [illegible]' absence on privilege leave, [illegible] 15th May. [illegible]cy. of State for India has [illegible]ned officers to return to [illegible] their leave:—Mr. E. N. [illegible] Donnald Uncovt. C. S. [illegible]-Genl., in Council is [illegible]pointment of Mr. A. [illegible]many, as Consul for [illegible]

[illegible]ARTMENT.

[illegible] Ex. Engr. for Rail[illegible] special leave by the [illegible]from 5th July to 4th [illegible]on of privilege leave. [illegible]r three months has [illegible] Acting Asst. Supdt. [illegible]inst. [illegible]anted one month's [illegible]ghton, Registrar of [illegible]

[illegible]RTMENT.

[illegible]s of the I. M. D. have [illegible] Europe:—[illegible]kerjee, 28th N. I.—Arrived [illegible]cer, 17th N. I.—Arrived [illegible]g Officer, 1st N. I., is [illegible]f India for one year [illegible] days. [illegible] admitted on the [illegible]ara for the S. O.

from the dates specified against their respective names:—

Lieut. G. Rippon, East Kent Regt., arrived at Bombay, 16th June.

Lieut. A. T. Young, R. Sussex Regt., arrived at Bombay, 18th July.

Lieut M. T. O. Travers, Royal Scots Fusiliers, arrived at Bombay 18th July.

The following promotion is made in the Ordnance Dept.:—

Serjt. (A. Overseer) J. Balfour, to be sub-Condr. (on probation) Supy. Dated 15th July.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Lieut.-Col. S. H. Williams, S. C., 2nd Rt. N.I., arrived at Madras on the 23rd Aug.

Surg-Major H. Hyde, I. M. D. Zillah Surg. and Supdt. of Jail, Tellicherry, is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for one year and three hundred and four days.

Condr. James Minty, of the Coms. Dept is transferred to the Retired Pension List on Rs. 85 per mensem. Dated 1st July.

Condr. J. J. Harrington of the Orde. Dept., is allowed leave in India (m. c.) for six months.

Lieut.-Col. J. McMullin S. Co., Wing Comdr., 11th N. I., is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India for one year and eighty-nine days.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Major W. Miller Infy. General List, arrived at Madras on the 28th Aug.

The following order by the Officer Comdg. the Bangalore Division, is confirmed:—

Appointing Capt. W. R. Wynter, 14th Hussars, to perform the duties of Comt. Officer at Wellington.

The services of Lieut. F. H. Yate, S. C., Wing Officer, 11th N. I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

Capt. (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) A. Farrer Madras. L. C., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £329-12-6 per annum, subject to Her Majesty's approval. Dated 11th Sept.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Madras S. C.—Lieut. E. Kenn Evans, having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt., Dated 3rd Sept.

The seavices of Surgn. C. T. Rundle, M. B., I. M. Dept. are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

The services of Srgn. J. Leonard, I. M. Dept., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Dept.

The services of Vetry. Surgn. J. Mills [illegible] Vetry. Dept., are [illegible]

[illegible] opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. *.* "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR next consignment of these celebrated PIANOS, which will be unusually large, owing to the increasing demand, is expected on the 2ith instant, and orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows:—
Plain square Piano.................Rs. 750
Sympathetic square.................,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs.................,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars nd other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.................. Sept. 12th, 5h. 49·9m. p.m.
First Quarter.................. ,, 20th, 6h. 19·2m. p.m.
Full Moon.................. ,, 27th, 10h. 1·2m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sept.				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 9	....	5 48	6 7	9 50m 9 58 a	3 14m 4 2 a
Sun. 10	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 48	6 6	10 23m 10 31 a	3 57m 4 32 a
Mon. 11	....	5 48	6 5	10 52m 11 6 a	4 39m 4 56 a
Tu. 12	....	5 49	6 4	11 19m 11 35 a	4 58m 5 20 a
Wed 13	English Mail expected.	5 49	6 3	11 44m	5 24m 5 41 a
Thr. 14	....	5 49	6 2	0 4m 0 7 a	5 48m 6 3 a
Fri. 15	....	5 49	6 1	0 35m 0 32 a	6 13m 6 26 a
Sat. 16	....	5 49	6 1	1 7m 0 58 a	6 39m 6 52 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEACOCK—September 3, at Weymouth, Dorset, the wife of Major Fred. S. Leacock, Fort Adjutant, Asirgarh, of a son (stillborn).

MOLLOY—September 2, at Doonga Gally, the wife of Major E. Molloy, 5th Goorkhas, of a son.

SHAW—September 1, at Motihari, Chumparun, the wife of F. A. Shaw, Esq., Pursa Factory, of a son.

SPENCE—September 2, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain Ramsay Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1882.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "Historicus" twits us with Jingoism at some former period, not specified, in regard to the Egyptian business, and of despondency now that things are not going on as well as was fondly hoped. The imputation of Jingoism leaves us quite untouched. We were from the beginning of the controversy, which has now assumed such a serious form, totally opposed to the high-handed policy which is usually associated with the name of St. Jingo. We are not disposed to undervalue the influence of that divinity in certain circumstances. Jingo has his place in the pantheon of history, and when judiciously invoked he will upon occasion do great things for discreet votaries. But his worship was not likely to lead to any good result in this particular case. We recognised the elements of right and policy which were on the side of the National movement in Egypt, and strongly urged that it was our true interest to support the popular party so long as it respected existing engagements. We were glad to know that up to a certain point this was the identical view taken of the situation, not indeed by the gentlemen of the Control, who were manifestly influenced by local piques and vanities, but by Lord Granville. Unfortunately, however, the Foreign Secretary allowed himself, against his better judgment, to be persuaded by M. Gambetta to take a course which has led, step by step, to war. If Lord Granville had declined to affix his signature to that Joint Note, from which he frankly declared he did not expect any good to come, England would not now be in collision with Egypt. We might have established a moral protectorate over the country, and every element of healthy national life would have been on our side. Egypt, under our ægis, could have securely developed free institutions, racy of the soil, undismayed by Gambettist Chauvinism on one hand or by stealthy Turkish revindications on the other. This has been our view of the matter all through, and it is difficult to see in what respect it is open to the charge of Jingoism. The despondency which is attributed to us is quite as mythical. We early pointed out that if Arabi knew how to avail himself of the abundant means of defence lying ready to his hand the subjugation of the country would be arduous and costly. We did not share the belief, indulged in by the London papers, respecting the utter poltroonery of the Egyptian soldiery. The men who, when led by Ibrahim Pasha, vanquished the Ottoman troops in battle after battle, could not be arrant cowards. It is now pretty well recognised that the Egyptians, if decently led, will fight as well as any other men of Arab race. For a moment it appeared from the too sanguine bulletins of the London specials as if they were so badly commanded that every collision would be a bloody defeat for them and a bloodless victory for us. Sir Garnet Wolseley himself apparently shared this illusion for a time. He is alleged to have fixed the 15th September for the end of the campaign. He is not of that opinion now to all appearance. But it would be wrong to charge him on that account with being despondent. The result of a stand-up fight between Great Britain and a little State cannot be doubtful. There is no [illegible]een either the resources or the [illegible] available on the two sides. [illegible] has come to the arbitrament [illegible]ust go to the wall. It is to [illegible]y account, including his own, [illegible] struggle should be ended

[illegible] efforts of the Government of [illegible] the pilgrim traffic appear, in many instances, to be intended less for the purpose of protecting their unwelcome protégés than to inflict expense and annoyance upon steamship owners whom the stress of times has compelled to accept such undesirable freight. The pilgrim season has now commenced at Bombay, and complaints are heard from the shipping community, both against the character of the Government regulations, and the manner in which they are enforced. The British authorities have been in no hurry to interfere with the affairs of Mahomedan pilgrims; and had the traffic not become an intolerable scandal from the manner in which it was conducted, it is not to be supposed that Government would have been over-particular about any trifling abuses which might have existed in the treatment and fate of the devotees. Having been compelled to do something, they set about it in the unsystematic way customary with persons who accept a distasteful duty. No attempt appears to have been made to define clearly the scope of the functions of Government in this matter, nor to think out any scientific or orderly plan of operations. Instead of that we have a perennial flood of regulations, which are frequently imperfectly understood by Government officials, and unknown to the parties most intimately connected with the traffic. The want of system evidenced in devising rules is equally apparent in the provisions made for their enforcement. No special officers are charged with the eminently technical duties of surveying steamers, and certifying that the structural requirements are complied with. On the contrary, this is left to the ordinary customs officers, of whom it may be said, without any disparagement, that they are frequently more remarkable for the literalness with which they enforce the regulations, than for their appreciation of the purposes for which they are designed. Such duties as those we have indicated ought clearly to be fulfilled by officers with technical knowledge of ship construction, and some scientific acquaintanceship with the principles of the sanitation, ventilation, and navigation of steam vessels; and who, at the same time, are not ignorant of the habits of the individuals comprising the bulk of the Indian pilgrims. In fact, the Government seem to have taken an extremely narrow view of their responsibilities, and while insisting sometimes on special arrangements for the supposed comfort of the pilgrims at sea—arrangements which might be considered superfluous for Europeans—they leave out of sight extensive and pressing precautions which are more essential to their ultimate safety.

We quite admit that the whole question of a Government's liability towards religious pilgrims is open to discussion. There is obviously no prescriptive right for devotees in a State, where diversity of religion exists, to look to the Government to safeguard them when their religious ideas impel them to seek the supposed benefits of foreign shrines. Governments, at all times, have recognised the duty of affording their people abroad protection against the oppression of foreign rulers; but the diplomatic assistance rendered in case of need to subjects sojourning abroad is something very different from superintending vast excursion parties, more especially when the individuals composing them frequently undertake their journey without knowledge of the difficulties they are likely to incur, or of the expense to which they may be put. It would be unreasonable to suppose that the French Government should charge itself with the management of pilgrimages to Lourdes, or that the British Government should have looked after the devotees who not long ago flocked in surprising numbers to Knock. How much less likely, then, would it be for these Governments to go beyond their respective frontiers in conveying sectarian enthusiasts on voyages of devotion! There is certainly no reason why the Government of India should be more favourably inclined towards pious Mahomedans in a matter of this kind than our Government at home is to Christians who believe in the localisation of sanctity. The Mecca pilgrims were forced upon the attention of the Government simply because the authorities could not permit the despatch of human freight from their shores in such a condition as to involve their ultimate destruction. If the Mecca pilgrimages, however, are to be regulated in such a fashion as to guarantee the safe voyage and return of the pilgrims, the duties of the Government will become more extensive than they have ever contemplated; and in that case the question will arise, how far the Government is bound to go, or is justified in going. A London paper remarks that "the Dutch encourage in every way that is possible their Mahomedan subjects to visit the holy places in Arabia, on the principle that the experience which is gained on the journey of the tyranny and extortion of the Mussulman Government in Hedjaz tends to increase in a Haji the sense of the advantages he enjoys at home, and dissipates many of his illusions with regard to the temporal power of Mahomedanism." Even if we admit the conclusion, we doubt the wisdom of a Government undertaking any such preceptorial office as this on behalf of its unenlightened, and possibly dissatisfied, subjects. We pointed out some time ago, in these columns, the paternal affection with which the Batavian authorities encouraged the various religions among their subjects with the view of reconciling them to foreign rule. Though absolute impartiality in religious matters is the obvious duty of a Government, we think the inherent principle of this portion of Dutch colonial policy is vicious, and nothing in the experiences of Batavia itself, nor of other nations, encourages the hope of its success. But we are not all disposed to admit that the effects of a pilgrimage to Mecca are likely to be such as the Dutch authorities anticipate. On the contrary, we imagine that the influences tending to incite fanaticism would more than neutralise the educational effects of Turkish or Arab rapacity. It would, in our view, be just as reasonable to believe that the devout Christian would be converted to Mahomedanism by the spectacle of a Turkish soldier mounting guard at the Holy Sepulchre to prevent excited Christians from breaking each other's heads, as that a genuine Mussulman would be induced to give up his faith in Islam in favour of the European Amphibia by any amount of extortion on the part of the Government of Hedjaz.

Some time ago the Government adopted a scheme for regulating pilgrimages by which passports were to be issued at a low fee against the deposit with the British Consul at Jeddah of a sum of money sufficient to bring them back. This was found impracticable and was abandoned, as everybody expected it would be. As the Turkish authorities insist on a passport, that document is still issued, but no fee is charged, and for ensuring the safety of the pilgrims it is valueless. An official with the philanthropic-like designation of "Protector of Pilgrims" was to have been appointed, and a Mahomedan gentleman sent to Jeddah as Consul with a sort of general commission to keep an eye on Indian pilgrims. The duties of the "Protector" were perhaps more difficult to define. Whatever they may have been intended to be, we have heard nothing of the official, and matters remain as they were, except that a fresh batch of regulations (many of them superfluous) have been inflicted upon steamship owners. Before anything is done, it might be as well that the Government of India defined precisely how far they mean to go in managing the pilgrim traffic, and by what means they desire to carry their intentions into effect. It is, perhaps, much to be regretted that the intelligent Mussulman communities in India should not take this matter in hand themselves. An association, acting with or without assistance from Government, would be much more efficacious in managing the pilgrimage than any official control that could be established. The Government would, of course, survey the vessels, but the protection of the pilgrims from extortion at either end of their journey could only be effected by private and disinterested agents who would superintend their embarkation, accompany them to Mecca, see them back again, and, in fact, offer them "personally conducted tours" after the latest European model. The expense would not be great. It is not money that is wanted so much as a method of preventing the plunder of the ignorant pilgrims. This is a work for which voluntary supervision is specially adapted, and were there a Mahomedan Duke of Norfolk the pilgrim difficulty would never have been heard of. The position of the Government of India is, no doubt, complicated by the fact that many of the pilgrims setting out from Bombay are not British subjects. This being so now, it follows that with a substantial amelioration of the conditions of the journey Bombay will become more and more the port of departure for Mahomedans from all parts of Central Asia. It seems difficult to believe that the resources of the Mahomedans of India are not equal to organising a proper system of travelling for their co-religionists. If they do not discharge the duty, however, the Government must do its best to protect the pilgrims from the dangers of the land and of the sea. The first steps towards the accomplishment of this object would undoubtedly be to tell off some officers for the special duty. At present the regulation of the traffic is but perfunctorily performed. Excess of zeal in one direction is counterbalanced by inefficiency in the other. A wholly satisfactory system cannot be obtained without voluntary co-operation, and when this fact becomes known it is to be hoped the Mussulman community will not fail in their duty.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT, who is at present in London, has contributed a trenchant pamphlet to the discussion on the Egyptian Question. He ingeniously points out that while the military chiefs of Egypt with whom we are waging war have given us the most earnest assurance of their desire to remain at peace with us and to allow the Control to work in accordance with existing engagements, they have been declared rebels by their Suzerain under our pressure only, and sorely against his own express desire. The Khedive, Mr. Knight maintains, had allowed the independence of the country to be subverted and Egypt practically annexed by the swarm of European adventurers who, within the last three years, forced themselves into every position of influence and emolument in the country. It was not only the right therefore, but the duty, of the Egyptian officers to endeavour to put an end to that state of things; and to denounce them as rebels for so doing, shows a singular forgetfulness of the Liberal doctrine in the case of the Bulgarians, the Servians, and other peoples. This view of the case is strongly urged, and the writer recommends that the Liberal party generally should bring pressure to bear upon the Ministry to leave the dispute between the Suzerain and his "rebels" to be settled by the Turkish troops, if there be any dispute whatever, while the presence of our troops guarantees the recognition of English interests in respect to the Suez Canal. Mr. Knight's pamphlet is not so formidable an indictment of the Ministerial policy as is that of Mr. Seymour Keay of Hyderabad, to which we have already alluded, but coming from so ardent a partisan of the Gladstone Ministry it is to be noted for the frankness and thoroughness with which it dissents *in toto* from the policy which has led to the Egyptian war.

WE understand that the return of British subjects in this city, to which reference has been made once or twice in our columns, does not include the whole of that community, but only the people who were born within the United Kingdom. Even as regards the latter class the return is defective, owing to the loss of a great many of the original schedules between the time of the first tabulation, under Mr. Mills, and the subsequent extraction of this special information, which is to be sent for incorporation with the English census tables. The number of Europeans of all nations in Bombay is nearly 10,500.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND CAIRO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 15.

RAMAZAN is over and Bairam has commenced, and in two or three days the official world of Constantinople will settle down into its usual state of do-nothingness. During Ramazan the official world has an excuse for its idleness. Now the excuse is taken away, but the idleness will continue. It must not be supposed, however, that I apply these remarks to the Sultan or his immediate advisers. The Sultan is an always active, always busy man; in fact, if he were not so and would delegate some of his minor duties to his Ministers, the result might be better for his Empire. But he regards himself very properly as the Supreme Ruler of the country, and does not choose to delegate his functions, and during Ramazan he has put himself prominently forward several times as the Commander of the Faithful. He has given liberal and, indeed, luxurious rations to the troops at his own expense. He has invited the students of the Military College, who are young cadets of great merit, to his iftar, or evening meal, and has given to each of them a donation of two Turkish pounds. When he went to make his annual visit to view the sacred mantle of the Prophet, he went in unusual state, surrounded by a numerous cortège and by all the great Mussulman officials, whom he ordered to pay due respect to the sacred mantle; and on the night of Leilet-ul-Kadir, which is the greatest of the seven sacred nights of the Mahomedan year, he made a more pronounced step in his position as Commander of the Faithful. This night is considered as being peculiarly consecrated to ineffable mysteries which rank it much higher than the rest. There is a prevailing opinion that "a thousand secret and invisible prodigies are performed on this night; that all the inanimate beings then pay their adoration to God; that all the waters of the sea lose their saltness and become fresh at these mysterious moments; that such, in fine, is its sanctity, that prayers said during this night are equal in value to all those which can be said in a thousand successive months." On the occasion of this fête the Sultan made a magnificent midnight procession surrounded by troops, passing through brilliantly illuminated streets, and everywhere received with the loudest and most cordial acclamations. There can be no doubt whatever that the Sultan, either of his own mere motion, or, which is more likely, acting under advice, is determined to put himself *en evidence* as the Kaliph. No reasonable person can take exception to this, because the position of the Kaliphate is by no means satisfactory. The Ottoman Sultans have only held the Kaliphate since the beginning of the sixteenth century, and their possession has not been continuous. Nearly a hundred years ago the Wahabees drove the Turks out of Mecca and Medina, and it was only by the vigour and energy of Mehmet Ali, who was commissioned by Sultan Mahmoud, the Reformer, to conquer the sectaries, that the Holy Cities were restored to the rule of the Sultan. There is no doubt whatever that Mehmet Ali aimed at acquiring the Kaliphate for himself by retaining possession of the Holy Cities, but the firmness of Lord Palmerston, whether wisely or not, repressed him. Ismail Pasha has meditated similar plans, and it is on record that he was encouraged to prosecute those plans by General Ignatieff. It is extremely probable that the opposition of Italy in the Conference which is now sitting here is prompted by Ismail. Under all these circumstances the Sultan, if he intends to defend his Kaliphate, is bound to put himself in the front. Whether, however, he will take the extreme steps that are demanded of him remains to be seen, and it will probably not be within the compass of this letter to give an answer to the question. There is much to be said for the Sultan under the existing circumstances; the vacillation of the English Government having been such as naturally to cause him to hesitate. For a time he was urged earnestly to intervene by armed force in Egypt, and when he had most reluctantly made up his mind to acquiesce, he suddenly discovered that the English, being better informed, had conceived a rooted objection to his intervention. A show has been made of preparing a Turkish expedition to Egypt, but I do not think that anything will come of it. At the same time, the Sultan has been requested to declare Arabi a rebel, and a proclamation to that effect has been drafted at the Porte, but it has not yet been approved at the Palace, where it is said that the Sultan is waiting for an answer to the requisition which he is reported to have sent to Arabi Pasha to lay down his arms. If I were to put all this into plain English I should say that the Sultan is waiting to see whether Arabi can hold his own. There is no doubt whatever that the Sultan and the Ulemas here are deeply committed to Arabi, and it is very doubtful whether the Sultan could proclaim Arabi a rebel without provoking an outbreak against himself. The Turkish press may not count for much, but it has at least this importance, that it is known to be strictly repressed by the censorship, and that consequently all its utterances must be regarded as inspired or at least sanctioned. Now, the Turkish press has from the first been altogether favourable to Arabi, and the most conspicuous defender of Arabi has been the *Djeridie Havadeis*, which is the journal provided by the Government for the intellectual entertainment of the Army. Every officer is required to take a copy of this paper, and the subscription is deducted by the War Office from his pay. I have known a time, during the war, when the Government was unable for upwards of two years to supply the paper to the officers, but during all this time it continued to deduct the subscription, and when the officers remonstrated it kindly offered to give them the back numbers. You may imagine under these circumstances that the "News of the Spear," which is the English title of the paper, is not likely to run counter to the views of the Sultan. The *Vakyt* and the *Hakikat* are of course equally subservient, and the Levantine papers of Pera and Galata are without influence. I am bound to say that I have heard always a very good character of the *El Jewaib*, a paper printed in Arabic, but which I believe has a very considerable circulation in India. The editor is known to be an able and impartial man, and I think his writings may be trusted. But we come back now to the question as to what will be the action of the Sultan with regard to Arabi and Egypt. Events move so rapidly in these days, that I scarcely like to hazard a prediction, but I cannot help thinking that the Sultan will send no troops; that he will not proclaim Arabi to be a rebel; and that he will prefer to leave that adventurer to fight out his own battle with the English. Certainly it is only on religious grounds that the Sultan could take up the Egyptian quarrel. Egypt has long ceased to be a milch-cow to the Porte; and probably the great hostility of the Porte to Ismail Pasha is due to the fact that, thanks to the institution of the Control in Egypt, the well of Egyptian baksheesh has been dried up. Tewfik Pasha has been unable to pay anything to the Porte except the stipulated tribute, which has been hypothecated, and consequently he has no friends in Constantinople. Arabi has friends, and as he loots unscrupulously, he may, perhaps, keep his friends for some time. What then will be the result? Is the Khediviate to be maintained? If so it can only be maintained by English power. It has never been popular in Turkey. Indeed, it has always been thrust on the Sultan as a necessity, and as an alternative to some direr event. The founder of the Khediviate was just such an unscrupulous adventurer as Arabi Pasha, and if ever there was a rebel he was one. His descendants, with the exception perhaps of the present Khedive, have followed his example. How long is the Khediviate to endure? On the day after the burning of Alexandria a party of Englishmen went out from one of the ships in the harbour, and made their way through the ruins of the forts and the town, until they reached the great square of Mehmet Ali. There, in the wreck of what had been the most magnificent square in the city the plunderers had strewn the gewgaws and the tinsel of the thin veneer of civilization which Mehmet Ali and his successors had spread over the town. Everything was spoiled or wasted; the plunderers had been hopelessly ignorant of the value of the things that they stole, and had relinquished them, and had acted much as the English and French soldiers acted at the loot of the Imperial Palace in Pekin. And in the midst of this square, surrounded by a lurid column of smoke, the founder of the Khediviate looked down from his horse upon the wreck of all that he had created. As I think of this scene I seem to see the old warrior coming down, like the statue of the Commander in Don Juan, into the square and saying to his descendants, "Give me your hands; it is time for our race to finish."

POSTSCRIPT.—At the last moment I learn that no decision has been come to with regard to the transport of Turkish troops to Egypt, and that the proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel has not yet been approved. It is supposed that the consideration of these important questions is deferred until after the Bairam. So much the better. Foolish resolutions cannot be too long deferred, and a few days of reflection may bring wiser counsels to the Porte and the Palace.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE transport steamer Egbert sails to-day for Suez, with one European officer, one European soldier, 96 followers, one horse, and 176 mules of the Transport Depot; one Assistant Apothecary, 2 purveyors, and 56 followers of the Medl. Dept.

THE OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is curious to watch the varying tone of the press, at one time full of Jingoism, and at another time despondent, regarding army operations in Egypt. At first it was supposed that Sir Garnet Wolseley, without waiting for the Indian Contingent, would march straight on Cairo from Ismailia, with the few troops he brought with him from Alexandria. This, of course, all soldiers who took the trouble to think knew was nonsense. It was notorious that a month ago 20,000 Egyptian troops were at or near Zagazig or Tel-el-Kebir. These, as everyone might have foretold, have been largely augmented by arrivals from Damanour, Kafr-ed-Dowar, and elsewhere. This large force has had ample time during the last four weeks to entrench itself in a very strong position, and make every preparation for resisting an attack. Under these circumstances it would have been madness for Sir Garnet to risk a general engagement with too small a force, and attack a very strong entrenched position until all his troops had arrived. The whole of these, including those from Kurrachee and Madras, will not reach Suez until about the 15th instant. So we must not expect any very speedy operations. Only those who know the country well can appreciate the difficulties of transport in Egypt, and a hostile march through that country in September. But I feel confident that before the campaign is closed, Sir Garnet will prove himself to be an able commander and clever tactician; and I fully expect also that it will be proved that the Egyptians are not wanting in courage, endurance, and discipline.

Poona, Sept. 7. HISTORICUS.

LADY NURSES FOR EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some little time back some letters appeared in your columns and in those of one or two of your Indian contemporaries, on the subject of lady-nurses for Egypt; and the following, which is a transcript of an editorial notice in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, August 19, may be interesting to the lady correspondents who desire information:—"We are asked by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Duncan, Director of the Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John, to state that information has reached the Central Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association that the amount of distress and sickness among the civil residents in Alexandria, Port Said, and Egypt generally is appalling, and that unless some steps are taken at once, fatal results must ensue on a terrible scale. A circular has been sent to the Ambulance centres in the United Kingdom, appealing for volunteers from the ladies holding certificates, who would act as district visitors among the poor; and it is proposed also to send a staff of trained nurses. Viscountess Strangford has kindly consented to go out in charge of the nurses and district visitors, and her presence will give assurance that the work will be patiently administered. Several gentlemen are also ready to go out at once to Egypt to assist Lady Strangford, and to relieve her of much of the burden of local organisation. But funds are greatly needed, and subscriptions will be thankfully received by Viscountess Strangford, 3, Upper Brook-street, W.; Major General Burnaby, M. P., 51, Eaton-square, S. W.; Captain H. E. Perrott, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E. C.; and by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Duncan, R. A., 29, The Common, Woolwich."

Might I at the same time suggest that you invite contributions for this charitable purpose from the benevolent and opulent in this country, to be forwarded to the above addresses?

Sept. 7. J. C. L.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VERSUS THE MOFUSSIL.

THIS annual match was commenced yesterday on the Gymkhana ground. The morning was fine, and, thanks to the showers of the previous few days, the wicket was in good order, only perhaps a trifle dead. The Gymkhana captain won the toss, and sent in Ashby and J. Moore. Wilkins bowled from the pavilion end, and Kennedy (and after three overs, Muir-Mackenzie) from the other wicket. Though announced to commence at 10-30, play was not actually begun till after 11 o'clock. But when they did start, rapid progress was made. In little more than an hour all the ten Bombay wickets were down for the small total of 49 runs. Ashby and T. Moore were both bowled off their pads by Wilkins; Steel was clean bowled in trying to slog a slow one from Muir-Mackenzie; Tennent put a ball from Wilkins neatly up into cover-point's hands; Young was bowled by Mackenzie and Campbell by Wilkins, the latter with a "yorker." No one made anything of a stand, Steel being the highest scorer with 11 to his credit. Wilkins took chief honours with the ball, getting seven wickets at the cost of only 16 runs. Muir-Mackenzie was credited with three wickets for 13 runs.

If the Bombay first innings had been short and unproductive, however, the Mofussil first innings was shorter, and even a worse total was scored. They were all out before tiffin (2 o'clock) for 40 runs. A little smarter fielding on the part of two or three of the Bombay eleven might have reduced the Mofussil total still lower. Steel's bowling was very destructive—his fast "yorkers" in particular—and his name figures in the analysis as the ruthless destroyer of seven wickets—all clean bowled at the cost of but 19 runs. Davies, the left-handed bowler, who came off so well in the Volunteer match a week ago, was tried, but did not get a wicket, two falling to Ryan at a cost of 5 runs, while the remaining batsman was run out.

After tiffin the game was considerably spoiled by rain. The Mofussil team took the field notwithstanding a rather heavy downpour, and got rid of five wickets for 39 runs, when, the rain coming on heavier than ever, and there being no prospect of further fair weather, an adjournment was made from the field to the pavilion and the racquet court, and badminton and racquets took the place of cricket for the remainder of the afternoon. In the Bombay second innings Steel scored 8 before he was most unfortunately bowled off his leg by a rather wide ball that he stepped out to hit. Ashby, also, was again very unfortunate, being bowled by a ball which he played on to his leg, and which rolled back off his leg on to the wicket. Nicholson, when he had rattled up 8 runs in a very few minutes, was bowled by a ball which he hit in from the off in attempting a forward cut. Tennent was hit hard by Wilkins, and hurt so much that it was no wonder he was bowled soon after. Young and T. Moore are the two not out, the latter having been at the wickets for some time when stumps were drawn for the day, and scored 11 by steady careful play. Given fine weather to-day, it should prove a very interesting match. Scores:—

BOMBAY.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
J. S. Ashby, b. Wilkins	6	b. Wilkins	4
James Moore, b. Wilkins	3	b. Wilkins	4
F. L. Steel, b. Muir-Mackenzie	11	b. Wilkins	8
W. M. Tennent, c. Mactier, b. Wilkins	3	b. Wilkins	0
T. H. Moore, b. Wilkins	6		
W. E. Young, b. Muir-Mackenzie	1		
W. Birdwood, c. Wilkins, b. Muir-Mackenzie	0		
W. T. Davies, c. Mactier, b. Wilkins	4		
J. Ryan, b. Wilkins	5		
E. F. Nicholson, not out	4	b. Mactier	8
R. S. Campbell, b. Wilkins	0		
b. 4, lb. 2, w. 1	7	Extras	0
Total	49	Total	39

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Overs.	Maiden Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.
A. D. Wilkins	11	3	16	7
Captain Kennedy	2	0	13	0
T. Muir-Mackenzie	8	2	13	3

Muir-Mackenzie bowled one wide

SECOND INNINGS.

	Overs.	Maiden Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.
Wilkins	8	1	21	4
Muir-Mackenzie	5	0	15	0
Mactier	2	1	3	1

MOFUSSIL.

FIRST INNINGS.

H. Kennedy, c. Young, b. Kyan	12
F. B. Maclaren, b. Steel	1
J. C. Pottinger, c. Ryan, b. Steel	5
R. Mactier, b. Steel	2
A. D. Wilkins, b. Steel	12
W. Holland, b. Steel	0
J. Muir-Mackenzie, run out	0
J. B. Smith, b. Steel	0
Captain W. Kennedy, b. Steel	0
E. Giles, c. and b. Ryan	2
A. Phayre, not out	0
b. 2, lb. 4	6
Total	40

FIRST INNINGS.

	Overs.	Maiden Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.
F. L. Steel	13·3	3	19	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE ASSESSMENT QUESTION.

THE Municipal Corporation arrived yesterday at a decision on this subject, after a long debate. Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas said that Mr. Goculdas seemed to make much of the outstandings which the assessment department had failed to recover; but the sum represented by the outstandings was comparatively very trifling. Every merchant, landowner, and even professional man would bear testimony to the fact that it was always necessary to write off small irrecoverable debts. Mr. Muljee produced some statistics in support of his contention that the letting value of landed property in this city was steadily declining, and the decline in the assessment could in a great measure be accounted for by that circumstance. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, while disapproving of the heavy indictment preferred by Mr. Goculdas against Mr. Hutchinson, said that he would not go so far as Mr. Muljee to say that Mr. Hutchinson was not at all to blame. Mr. Dosabhoy thought that the report of the Municipal Commissioner, who had arrived at a fair and just conclusion on the matter, should be accepted by the Corporation in its entirety. The speaker unreservedly endorsed the views of the Commissioner, who, while admitting that there were irregularities in the assessment department, had also put forward extenuating circumstances. Mr. De Souza, following in the same strain, remarked that they should beware of making Mr. Hutchinson their scapegoat, because, as a matter of fact, the Town Council, the Corporation, and their past Municipal Commissioners, who had not looked into the question at the proper time, should justly come in for a share of the blame. Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master followed with a lively speech in defence of Mr. Hutchinson. Dr. Blaney, remarking that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had taken the most sensible view of the question, proposed an amendment: "That the Municipal Commissioner be asked to accept the resignation of Mr. Hutchinson from the date of the termination of his privilege leave, namely, the 30th instant." Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik seconded the amendment, observing that there were grave irregularities for which the Assessor, as the head of his department, should be held responsible. Professor Peterson said that Dr. Blaney seemed to regard the proposition as self-evident that a pension given to a man for his past services was a great reward to him. On this proposition was based Dr. Blaney's contention that the Assessor should not be granted a further leave of one year, in order to entitle him to a full pension, after his privilege leave had expired at the end of this month, because Mr. Hutchinson had not in any especial degree qualified himself for the reward. But the speaker pointed out that a Government or Municipal servant did not look upon a pension as a reward, but as a part of the price paid for his services. Mr. Shantaram Narayen laid stress upon the fact that the finance committee had carried on their investigation behind the back of Mr. Hutchinson, whom they did not allow an opportunity to defend himself before them. The Municipal Commissioner said that he had no evidence whatever to show that Mr. Hutchinson was guilty of corruption; and it would be grossly unfair to Mr. Hutchinson if he were summarily dismissed or otherwise very harshly dealt with on account of certain irregularities in his department. Mr. Goculdas having replied on the debate, his motion was put to the vote. The Corporation were unanimous on the first clause of the motion, which generally approved of the Town Council's and Municipal Commissioner's reports on the subject of assessments. The second and third clauses ran as follows:—

"That the Corporation finds that the Assessment Department has failed in the performance of its duties, whereby the Municipality has suffered a serious loss of revenue, and the rate-payers from unequal assessments.

"That the Assessor, Mr. Hutchinson, and his First Assistant, Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, have been grossly careless in the performance of their duties, and have seriously neglected the interests of the Municipality, and under these circumstances they have forfeited the confidence of the Corporation."

A poll was demanded on these clauses, which were rejected by large majorities, as was also Dr. Blaney's amendment.

THE JUMA MUSJID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph in your today's issue reporting the proceedings of a meeting of some Mahomedan gentlemen, I beg to invite any of the gentlemen present at the meeting to state in your journal the grounds upon which they have passed the resolution pronouncing the proceedings of the directors of the Juma Musjid to be illegal, as the report supplied to you is meagre and vague. If I know the grounds, I think I shall be able to satisfy the public to the contrary.—Yours truly,

Poona, Sept. 7. M. A. ROGAY.

TELEGRAMS.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

The temporary appointment of Major General Murray to the Divisional Staff of the Army, which was previously announced, is now gazetted.

Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, retires from the service.

A Volunteer Rifle Corps for Rajputana has been sanctioned. Captain Bisset, R.E., commands.

Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C. S., officiates as Assistant Comissioner of Ajmere, *vice* J. R. Fitzgerald.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

POONA, SEPT. 8.

Some important evidence was given to-day by Mr. W. Wedderburn, who said he considered that primary education had not been placed on a sound basis in this presidency. He was told that to give moderate completeness to the existing system fifteen thousand additional Government schools must be opened. He thought the withdrawal of Government from the direct management of colleges would have a mischievous effect.

Mr. Chiploonker, for the Sarvajanik Sabha, gave some interesting evidence. In the course of his cross-examination he said it was the deliberate opinion of the Society he represented that higher education, notwithstanding its disintegration of ancient beliefs, had the effect of producing a more moral and in the best sense of the word religious body of men.

On Monday a deputation from the Municipality and other bodies will present addresses to Dr. Hunter.

[Owing to the defective working of the telegraph wires, no telegrams from London had come to hand up to the time of going to press.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, with the outward English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock last night, and the same Co.'s s. s. Teheran, for Calcutta, at 6 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, SEPT. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 6th instant.

ADEN, SEPT. 8.

The Italian mail-steamer China, Capt. G. Dodero, homeward bound, left here to-day at 10 a. m.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed rather steadier. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollers 4 9-16

The Manchester market has been unchanged.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	88¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	116⅝
Bar Silver	52 1-16

Arrivals—Cape Camorin and Daylight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 7.

At 10 p.m.	76·7

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

„ 6 a.m.	76·0
„ 10 a.m.	79·6
„ 2 p.m.	82·0
„ 4 p.m.	77·7

CONSEQUENT on the return from furlough of Brigadier-General Hogg, Qr.-Mr.-Genl., Bombay Army, the following reversions have been ordered in the Quarter-Master-General's Department :—Major Adam, from Offg. Depy. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. to Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., Bombay District; Captain Elliot, Offg. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., Bombay, to Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., Ahmedabad; Lieut. Chase, Offg. Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., transferred from Ahmedabad to Kurrachee, ; Major Lawrence, Offg. Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., Sind District, to revert to regimental duty.

THE following drafts have been ordered to proceed forthwith to join the head-quarters of their respective regiments in the Quetta District :—7th N.I., 2 native officers and 67 men; 8th N.I., 47 men; 13th N.I., 25 men; 24th N.I., 53 men.

WE regret to hear of another accidental shooting case having occurred near Noakholly. A Mr. Harrison, of the Uncovenanted Service, was out after pig, and in firing at one, he is said to have killed a native lad.

THE Lahore paper says the Punjab Government have heard nothing of the arrangement said to have been arrived at that Sir R. Sandeman should go to Rawalpindi as Commissioner on his return from furlough.

A CALCUTTA correspondent telegraphs that the Burmese Embassy and suite arrived there on Wednesday from Buddha Gya and were met at the Howrah terminus by an Under-Secretary to the local Government. The Embassy is to leave for Rangoon with as little delay as possible.

THOSE troublesome people, the Bheels, are making themselves obnoxious again. A telegram from Jeypore, September 4, to the *Indian Daily News* states that "the Bheels are causing considerable annoyance along the railway between Erinpoora and Nana stations. They have ripped up the highest bridge on the line and destroyed one culvert. Their object was to wreck two mail-trains coming in opposite directions. An accident discovered this, a few minutes before the arrival of a train on the scene."

NEWS from Nepal to the 17th of August says that the weather continued cool and cloudy, with occasional thunderstorms; that the out-turn of the Indian-corn had been only moderate, but the prospects of the rice crop were good.

THE Government of India have ruled that probationers for the Staff Corps, who have passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani, and who may be appointed to officiate in regimental staff appointments in the absence of qualified officers, are not entitled to any portion of the staff pay of such appointments until they have passed the Higher Standard examination. This rule comes into effect from the 1st October.

MR. JUSTICE PIGOT gave judgment in the interesting case of Prinsep *vs.* Cranenburgh on the 5th inst. His Lordship held it proved that "the defendant had clearly and unmistakeably misappropriated plaintiff's property. He found that the defendant had misappropriated from plaintiff's book, and committed the piracies charged against him in the great majority of cases and verified by himself. . . . He was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to the injunction, and the question was whether the rule should stand as it was at present, or whether any modification in any form of it should be adopted. He would, on the suggestion put forward by the plaintiff's counsel, add two or three words, 'or in any other works,' to the words 'copy or copies of the book called the Code of Criminal Procedure.'"

A CALCUTTA paper remarks that the East Indian Railway Company have been very badly advised about the accident at Bukhtiarpore. "They have not as yet thought proper to circulate any account of what took place, and have allowed the impression to prevail that several carriages were derailed, and that nothing worse took place. But we learn that several of the carriages were smashed, and the inference is that the accident was much more severe than anyone has supposed." Certainly, in such cases full publicity is the best policy. Attempts to keep facts out of the papers only make a bad impression worse.

THE movement for acclimatizing the Gourami fish has extended to Bengal. Mr. J. M. Francis gives the following description, in the *Englishman*, of the successful accomplishment of an experiment in transporting the fry similar to that undertaken by Mr. Phipson for Bombay :—The Gourami fish (Osphromenus olfax) has been successfully introduced into Durbungah. The Maharajah communicated with Mr. H. S. Thomas, of the Madras Civil Service, author of the "Rod in India," and that gentleman most obligingly superintended the packing and despatch per P. O. steamer of 60 young Gourami. Forty of these were put into two large chatties or earthen pots, and the rest were sent in two well-cleaned kerosine tins, with a good supply of water and weeds (Pistia natans). They arrived in perfect order, and have been turned into a piece of ornamental water in the Maharajah's grounds which had first been carefully cleared of all other fish."

AT least one of the leading native papers is prepared to welcome the contingent of the Salvation Army, now on the way to India, and expected to arrive here about the end of the present month. The Calcutta *Indian Mirror* writes :—It is after all the sympathy between man and man that is of the utmost value. A popular movement like the Salvation Army is calculated to evoke that sympathy. And hence we do not wish to see it discouraged. We have had enough, more than enough, of the cold nationalizing civilisation of England. Let us by all means now see a little of the fire of English popular religious agitation. We repeat we have nothing to say one way or another of its success. If the Salvationists ignore or insult the religious instincts and traditions of our people, their prospects are scanty. If they take no account of the tendencies and developments of modern India, and treat us to no higher views than fountains of blood and walls of jasper, we fear their success will be slender. But certainly it is not too late to expect they will modify their labours according to place and occasion, and give us, so far as they can, the Aryan view of the Christian religion. Even if they fail to do this, they will at all events present English propagandism under altered aspects. And we are ready to count that as gain. So we feel no hesitation to welcome the advent of the Salvation Army in India. If Bombay will not give it a hearing, we can assure our readers Calcutta will."

THE Thirteenth Annual Report of the East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps for the season 1881-82, just published, shows that the corps has now reached a strength of over 1,000 men. Capitation allowance has actually been drawn for 1,001 men, and the corps has good reason to be congratulated on the fact. It is recorded that the number of men struck off the roll for non-attendance at drill or remissness in duty was 63. "No one," says Colonel Campbell, in forwarding the report, "shall have the privilege and honour of being borne on the rolls who does not recognise the fact that by becoming a volunteer he accepts responsibilities and contracts obligations of a most important character, which he is bound to fulfil," 459 men qualified for the good attendance badge, an increase of 17 on the former year. The corps made altogether 276 recruits, losing 248 members. The annual inspections were all carried out in March. General Macpherson very favourably notices the inspection at Head-quarters and the rifle practice at moving marks, and the reports of the other inspecting officers are equally creditable to the corps. In conclusion, Colonel Campbell pays a well-merited tribute to the late Adjutant, Major G. Jerrard, of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, during whose tenure of office the corps has made a steady increase in numbers and efficiency, and in popularity with the employés of the Company.

IN an article on the value of native officers, the *Indian Daily News* writes :—We agree with Sir Lepel Griffin that, for certain parade movements, and certain portions of drill, good native officers can make a very fair show, but it does not follow that a certain proficiency in drill makes native officers good leaders or capable soldiers. We are doubtful if there are any native officers in either of the Indian armies who could be safely entrusted with outpost work, or who know enough of musketry to control the fire of their men. Sir Lepel Griffin's argument, if it be worth anything at all, would go a long way to prove that European officers with native regiments are not only an extravagant, but a mischievous, luxury. When we consider the military schooling, so to speak, which European and native officers have respectively to pass through, how complete it is in one case, and how next to nothing in the other, we can only wonder that a man so sharp as Sir Lepel Griffin should have ventured upon such a very dangerous ground. Still something might be done to improve the knowledge of the art of soldiering possessed by native officers. They might be made to undergo a course of tactics and the rudiments of strategy, and for this purpose colleges might be established in the three presidencies. But until their education has been carefully looked after, we must consider them as something less efficient than an average Sergeant-Major of a European regiment, and must protest against any such absurd exaggeration as that which dubs them the strength of a regiment; and mainly for this reason, that an exaggeration of this sort is very apt to give native officers false notions of their own usefulness and their own importance."

MR. COLQUHOUN did not find affairs at Mandalay in a very promising state. He ascertained that all pretence of being able to exercise any control over the Shan States has been abandoned by the Burmese Government. The Burmese residents who have always hitherto resided at the head-quarters of each of these States, have now been withdrawn, and the local chiefs are left to themselves. The impression Mr. Colquhoun found to exist among the few Europeans still at Mandalay—French and Italians of adventurous disposition,—was that the existing state of things in Burmah was doomed to an inevitable disintegration.

THE removal of the two distinguished Nepalese détenus from Chunar to the Madras Presidency, which was ordered some time since, is being carried out. One of them is a son of the reigning Maharajah, and the other one of the numerous Nepalese generals, General Bicram Bahadur. They arrived in Calcutta from Khatmandu on the 1st instant, and were embarked under the charge of a police guard, on the 2nd, on board the coasting steamer Chinsura for conveyance to Madras, whence they will probably be sent to the Neilgherries for safe detention. Both prisoners are well-educated intelligent Nepalese gentlemen. The *Pioneer* says they were treated with as much courtesy as could be shown to men in their unfortunate position. They belong to the party led by the sons of the late Jung Bahadoor, and were in some way involved in the late plot. Their rank has probably saved them from the summary capital punishment which was meted out wholesale to the inferior plotters of the disturbances. The Prince and General Bicram Bahadur are accompanied in their deportation by a limited number of attendants; and during their passage to Madras are in charge of a European inspector of police.

THE *Indian Daily News* writes about the treatment of these unfortunate gentlemen :—"We cannot commend the arrangements made at Calcutta to receive the Nepalese State prisoners, who are on their way to their new residence at the Neilgherries. They are simply the victims of a revolution in their own country. They have committed no offence against the British Government, and up to the time that they reached Calcutta had in no sense been treated as criminals. At Chunar they were simply kept under restraint, that is, they were not allowed to go beyond the limits of the fort, but within those limits they were treated as their rank and their misfortunes deserved. They are not unknown men, and have many friends in the services scattered up and down Bengal. When the order came to remove them to the Neilgherries a Political Officer was told off to accompany them, and they were allowed, as became their rank, to travel first class. On reaching the Presidency they were met at the Howrah station by an ordinary guard of European policemen and—the story seems incredible—the prison van, and as prisoners were actually driven off to jail. Now, this was the extreme of indignity." Everybody will agree with our contemporary that "the safety of these sirdars could have been quite well assured without subjecting them to what they must feel as an unmerited and undeserved insult."

THE Turkish paper *El Jawaib* states :—The Turkish Government have issued orders to protect the large number of Jews who have come from Russia. They will not, however, be admitted as Turkish subjects until the Sultan's proclamation is issued.

COMMANDER H. H. EDWARDS, of the Ready, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says, is to receive a handsome gold chronometer, forwarded by the Minister for the Netherlands through the Foreign Office, for services rendered to the steamer Kœnig der Nederlanden.

A LIVING Colorado beetle has been found on board the Guion steamship Wisconsin at Liverpool. The Lords of the Privy Council have directed that the insect should be killed and forwarded to Whitehall for inpection.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the Berlin *Courier* has sent to that paper an account of the formidable armaments of Russia. The army, he points out, has been completely reorganized. The organization of the field force has been so changed that twenty-two army corps, each numbering 32,000 combatants, with altogether 3,600 guns, are ready for instantaneous service. The cavalry has been so reorganized that it can be readily prepared for independent action. This branch of the army numbers 35,000 regular troops and 62,000 Cossacks. The fortifications of Russian Poland, on which immense sums of money have been spent, indisputably aim at affording powerful aid in case of an offensive war with Germany and Austria, either singly or combined.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks Mr. Gladstone went a little too far on August 16 in ignoring the amount of popular sympathy felt for Arabi and his cause in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone may well argue that the military movement, if left to itself, was in a fair way to ruin Egypt. That is perfectly true, and it is because they have education and experience enough to recognize this fact that men like Cherif and Sultan and Riaz Pashas, to whose opinion Mr. Gladstone is constantly appealing, are opposed to Arabi. But the dislike felt for Arabi by a few well-informed and prudent politicians does not disprove the assertion that the great mass of the people, ignorant, fanatical, and misled, are, for the present at any rate, on his side.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.—Except a slight rise of the barometer in the North-West Provinces and eastern Punjab, and a considerable rise in Arracan and Pegu, and a decided further fall in Lower Bengal, Orissa, and the Northern Circars, the change in the pressure since yesterday is unimportant. The two latter changes indicate a further development of the barometric depression at the north-west of the Bay of Bengal, where the barometer is now the lowest in India. The sea is smooth at Gopalpore and the wind moderate, but the sky is dark and probably bad weather is brewing. In Bengal the skies are very cloudy, but rain light. Rain to-day :—Rajkote, over 3 inches; Bombay and Rangoon, 2 inches and over; Calcutta, Akola, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Mercara, and Thayetmyo, 1 inch and over; Saugor Island, Neemuch, Indore, Surat, Sholapur, Goa, and Akyab, ½ to 1 inch. Previously, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Kaladgi, Cuddapah, and Prome, had over 1 inch.

WE hear that they have had very heavy rains in Nasick. The town is almost free from cholera. The rain has been general throughout this zilla.

TOTAL FALL OF RAIN ON THE G. I. P. LINE UP TO THE 1st SEPTEMBER.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	59	98	Nassik	20	35
Sohagpore	51	28	Deolalee	19	61
Rawere	24	15	Ghotee	79	49
Nimbora	19	19	Nargaon	22	75
Bhadli	18	22	Warangaon	19	40
Jalgaon	21	2	Hudgi	19	37
Sirsoli	16	95	Mohol	18	18
Mhasawad	18	90	Madha	14	45
Maheji	20	96	Barsi	12	53
Pachora	20	63	Keim	9	62
Kasgaon	20	29	Jehur	10	64
Naidongri	22	84	Pomalwari	15	89
Chalisgaon	21	60	Deksal	11	32
Nandgaon	18	51	Lanoli	169	12
Manmad	13	43	Dhond	4	27
Lasalgaon	15	88	Tallegaon	36	8
Kherewadi	14	28			

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Return of rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd September :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Panjoo	53	37	Ahmedabad	36	68
Vaitarni	64	33	Viramgaum	23	0
Palghud	79	68	Wudwan	18	67
Golwad	74	55	Kharagora	47	97
Bulsar	65	44	Pali	36	18
Surat	31	48	Dubpore	43	49
Broach	33	48	Mhye	35	58
Baroda	31	29	Godhra	41	62
Memodabad	30	53			

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In	cts.
Previously regtd.	63	76	74	49	71	36	73	25
7 Thursday	2	73	....		....		....	
8 Friday	.....		0	73	0	60	1	71
Total	66	49	75	22	71	96	74	96
Corresponding date last year	65	51	69	86	62	91	68	68

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(8th September, 1882.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·733	83·9	WSW	19	0·00
Surat	·784	79·1	NE	5	0·19
Bombay	·796	79·6	WNW	9	0·67
Ratnagiri	·824	79·3	SSW moderate.	...	1·17
Karwar	·860	77·0	S Light	...	0·22
Mangalore	·915	77·4	Calm	1	1·59
Calicut	·925	76·6	WNW	6	0·58
Cochin	·942	79·1	NW	2	1·29
Masulipatam	·699	79·8	WNW	12	0·33
Madras	·785	87·3	WSW	9	0·00
Negapatam	·837	84·4	SW	2	0·00

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present, Sir Frank Souter, Chairman, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb, V. N. Mandlik, Captain Morland, Colonel Merewether, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, E. B. Carroll, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and M. N. Banajee.

MUNICIPAL PENSION FUND.

The Council further considered the application of Mr. C. B. Braham, Deputy Executive Engineer, to be allowed to contribute towards the Municipal Pension Fund.

A letter dated the 5th instant, from the Municipal Commissioner, was submitted, stating, with reference to the Town Council's resolution dated the 3rd April last on the above application, that in his opinion Mr. Braham holds a substantive office, and has held such substantive office since the 30th September, 1879, when he retired from the Government service; also that Mr. Braham held a substantive appointment in the Municipal service from 1st February, 1871, until 19th March, 1872, but that between the periods named Mr. Braham did not hold a substantive appointment in the Municipal service.

The Municipal Commissioner said that personally he should be very glad if Mr. Braham were allowed to contribute towards the Pension Fund. Rule 21 gave the Council power to decide disputes and doubtful points, and he thought that in consequence of that rule no decision of the Town Council could be questioned by anybody. But it was an open question whether by that rule the Council could sanction a case beyond the scope of the rules. Fearing lest any action they should take in the matter should be *ultra vires*, he had referred it to their solicitors, who had sent in a reply.

Mr. Mandlik said that the Municipality had on his own motion increased Mr. Braham's salary to Rs. 1,200, so long as he should be in charge of the current duties of the Executive Engineer's office, and while Mr. Walton was on special duty. It was never contemplated that Mr. Braham should be their permanent Deputy Executive Engineer. It was a special appointment made in order to enable Mr. Walton to devote his energies to three special works. The whole matter would have to be considered at the next budget.

Colonel Merewether asked the reason why Mr. Braham, who had been in Government service, did not get a pension.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Braham could not get it while he still held a *quasi* Government appointment in India. He might get a pension or bonus when he left the service of the Municipality.

The Rao Saheb considered that the Municipality had paid Mr. Braham fully for his services.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that he did not want to prejudice the discussion one way or the other; but it was impossible to give Mr. Braham any answer just then.

Mr. Khote said his impression was that Mr. Braham was placed in charge of the Executive Engineer's office, and that as soon as Mr. Walton was relieved from the special works which he had in hand, he was to revert to his old appointment.

The Rao Saheb moved that the Town Council was not prepared to accept the application as it stood. Though Mr. Braham's name appeared on the permanent establishment, it was doubtful whether his appointment was permanent.

The Chairman said the matter could not be disposed of off-hand. The subject was extraordinary, and he should be very sorry to take any step on the spur of the moment, by which they might be either led to do injustice to Mr. Braham, or on the other hand to adopt a dangerous principle. It would be better, therefore, that the question should be referred to a finance committee.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that whatever the decision the finance committee might arrive at, it could not put the Council out of the limits laid down by the rule on the subject. The proposed committee should be rather asked to devise some alteration in the rule itself.

The Chairman said that the finance committee might then be asked to determine whether they considered the present case of such an extraordinary nature as to require an alteration in the rules.

It was ultimately resolved, on the motion of Mr. R. N. Khote, seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, that the discussion of the case should be deferred for a fortnight.

After disposing of some other business the Council adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 10.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.

11-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 165 and 6.

5 p. m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Litany.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 256, 217, and 234.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.

Daily Prayers—In the morning at half-past seven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past five.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 10.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preach in the evening.

WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a. m.

Official time at all services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 10.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 247 and 211.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 246, 251, and 235.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief. Bombay time at all services.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (plain).

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral) and Sermon.

10 a. m.—Matins.

5 p. m.—Children's Service.

6 p. m.—Evensong.

Bombay time at all services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s.s. Adirondack in the Prince's Dock, at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a. m. in the harbour on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis. 4-30 p. m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home. 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock on board the s. s. Adirondack. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, Prayer Books, and Magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 7th :—Adirondock (s), from Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Daphne (s), for Trieste.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Adirondack entered, and the s. s. Welbury and the s. s. Sumatra left, the dock yesterday.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR.—A correspondent informs us that His Highness the Gaekwar, who has been indisposed, is now restored to his wonted health and strength.

POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 20 from "Major," contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE BANDSTAND.—Mr. W. A. Baker has received a subscription of Rs. 6 from each of the following gentlemen towards the cost of conveying the King's Own Band to and from the Esplanade Bandstand on Tuesday evening :—Messrs. C. Lowell, G. Geary, J. M. Grigor, H. Curwen, T. Forrest, John Y. Lang, H. W. Jones, James Moore, J. Hutton, R. Valentine Reid, W. J. Best, Oscar Got, A. B. Anderson, J. Greenwood, G. A. Barnett, G. A. Kittredge, E. W. Campbell, R. Gilbert. The total amount subscribed is Rs. 114.

DEPARTURE OF THE RANEES OF THE LATE MULHAR RAO.—The Ranees of the late Mulhar Rao, ex-Gaekwar, with one hundred followers, left for Nowsari yesterday by the passenger train. Dr. Seward, Messrs. Bhaskerrao Balcrishnajee Pitale, Balajee Pandoorung, Virchund Deepchund, Visram Mowjee, and an Assistant Oriental Translator to Government attended at the Grant-road station to see them off. The Ranees' stay at Nowsari will be a short one, as they go on shortly to Shenore on the banks of the Nurmuda. The Naib Dewan and Superintendent of Police accompany them.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of August, 1882. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

3 ans.	2 ans.	1½ an.	1 an.	½ an.	¼ an.
001973	032374	001517	007756	006332	002978
		041669	013693	050001	023613
			119327	069200	
			200732		
			218927		
			251288		

LOST.—Punalal Hurruckchund, living at Kalbadavie, has reported to the police the loss of a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 300, while in the Jain Temple at Pydhownee on the 6th instant.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY.—At a meeting of shareholders of this company yesterday, it was resolved that the special resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting on the 24th August last be confirmed.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Charles Bell, Harry Gunderson, and Joseph Catibout, seamen of the British ship Frank Stafford, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Shivshunkur Govindram of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their ship. They were each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Balloo Yessoo, a shoemaker, was committed by Mr. P. Ryan to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court, on a charge of attempting to commit murder by cutting the throat of his wife Bheema with a knife, on the 31st May last. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in our columns.

THEFT AT FUNNESWADY.—Madharao Moroba, living at Funneswady, reported to the police on Thursday evening that on his return home from office he found his street door open, and on going into the house discovered his box and cupboard had been opened. Some of the contents were strewed about on the ground; but he missed gold ornaments, wearing apparel, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 525.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Ameerkhan Sadurkhan and Luximon Gunnoo were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of dishonestly inducing Anundjee Gangjee to give them a sum of money for a brass bangle which they represented to be of gold. The prisoners while making the bargain with the complainant saw a policeman approaching, and throwing the bangle away, attempted to escape; but they were pursued and arrested. As old offenders, prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other to two years' similar imprisonment.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th August, 1882, was 78,671 maunds, and in money Rs. 22,891. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows :—

	Week ending 26th Aug., 1882.	Week end ing 27th Aug., 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	1,191	1,534	.	343
Amount Rs.	669	1,018	..	349
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	36,670	22,479	14,191	..
Amount Rs.	9,383	5,986	3,397	..
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	648	382	266	..
Amount Rs.	63	168	..	105
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	...	14	...	14
Amount Rs.	..	43	..	43
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	9,195	3,303	5,892	...
Amount Rs.	7,319	2,989	4,330	...
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	6,672	2,068	4,604	...
Amount Rs.	908	322	586	...
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	3,688	2,604	1,084	..
Amount Rs.	1,476	708	768	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	2,716	1,039	1,677	..
Amount Rs.	1,209	494	715	..
GRASS—				
Weight Mds.	32,509	10,133	22,376	..
Amount Rs.	5,084	799	4,285	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	3,897	1,840	2,057	..
Amount Rs.	2,832	1,142	1,690	..
TIMBER—				
Weight Mds.	6,890	1,819	5,071	..
Amount Rs.	3,028	885	2,143	..
STATE RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	3,947	8,050	...	..
Amount Rs.	4,029	6,911	...	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	49,500	23,587	25,913	4,103
Amount Rs.	17,887	9,531	8,356	2,882
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	1,57,523	78,852	78,671	..
Amount Rs.	53,887	30,996	22,891	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th September, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·685
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·952
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	79·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	75·5
General Direction of Wind*....W, WNW, W,	WNW W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210
Fall of Rain*	2·73
Total fall during month	8·49
„ „ „ year	66·49
Additional fall up to 10½ a. m. of the 8th	0·21

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN RELATIVES.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE *vs.* DOSSIBAI AND ANOTHER.

THIS is a suit brought by the plaintiff against his sister Dossibai and her husband Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla to recover Rs. 3,000, alleged to be due on a promissory note passed by Dossibai. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defendants.

Mr. Budroodeen read the evidence of Goolbai, the daughter of the defendants, taken on commission in London. She said that her father, Cowasjee, had no money in the year 1879. He was in difficulties, but she knew nothing about his being pressed by creditors. She had no pecuniary relations with her father in 1878, but had lent him some money at the time of the Paris Exhibition. Just as she was leaving Bombay in 1881, she heard from the plaintiff that he had some pecuniary transaction with Dossibai. Witness did not hear anything about it from her mother. She told her mother that the plaintiff stated that she owed money to him. She replied, "That is between me and the plaintiff, and nothing to you." Witness was not on good terms with her mother at the time. In 1881 she was requested by the plaintiff to interfere in his behalf in a dispute between him and her mother, but she refused. She never told the plaintiff that her mother had often told her that the plaintiff had lent her money. Her mother had never said so to her.

Cross-examined.—She saw a box at her mother's containing silver articles, in the beginning of 1881. Her mother told her that the box and silver articles belonged to the plaintiff. She did not know why her mother had it in her possession, or how long she kept it. She never saw plaintiff pay any money to her mother. She never heard of her mother advancing money to plaintiff to enable him to make some arrangement with his creditors.

Vithal Narayen, a clerk of the Agra Bank, was recalled and further examined by Mr. Budroodeen on behalf of the plaintiff at some length as to Dossibai's account with the bank.

Mr. J. C. Cama, a solicitor, examined by Mr. Budroodeen, said he knew the defendant Dossibai, and had acted as solicitor for her husband in 1880 during his insolvency matter. Advances were made by Cowasjee, commencing from July, 1879. Witness had to press Cowasjee for payments, as he had to press all othe[illegible]o extraordinary pressure had to be put upon him.

In cross-examination Mr. Starling said the payments made from time to time were for costs as they accrued due.

Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas, a solicitor of the court, said he had acted as solicitor for the defendant Cowasjee in a case in the High Court in which he was a defendant. On the 12th October, 1878, witness received Rs. 1,258 from Messrs. Tyabjee and Co. for costs up to date. Defendant Cowasjee wanted to change solicitors, and he took away the papers, asking witness to allow him time to pay the balance of costs at his convenience. Having heard that defendant had got some money, witness got his bill taxed and a Judge's summons issued. Cowasjee paid Rs. 1,200 in discharge of witness's claim for Rs. 1,840.

Mr. Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta, a merchant, said the late Awabai, who died more than a year ago, was his mother-in-law. There were pecuniary dealings between her and the defendant Dossibai. On the 6th May, 1880, witness paid Awabai Rs. 7,000 in currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. He did not know for what she wanted the money, or what she did with it. Witness remembered being present on some occasions when moneys were paid by Awabai to Dossibai. Writings were taken by Awabai on those occasions.

Mr. Starling declined to cross-examine the witness.

Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Jussawalla, a son of the defendant Cowasjee, and a step-son of the defendant Dossibai, examined by Mr. Budroodeen, said he knew Dossibai's handwriting. (Looks at the promissory note.) Witness believed that the body of the note and the signature were in Dossibai's handwriting. (Corrects himself.) The writing across the note appeared to be Dossibai's handwriting, not the body of the note. The defendant Cowasjee left Bombay in 1880.

Did not Dossibai afterwards follow him to fetch him?—This relates to my father, and I feel it awkward to answer the question. He returned to Bombay with her four or five days afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling, witness said he had been living separate from his father for the last fifteen years. He had been visiting his house from 1875 to 1879, and since then he went there only occasionally. Since 1875 he had not seen Dossibai write, but in 1879 he had got a letter from her, which was now in his possession. Two months ago he was shown some letters in Dossibai's handwriting by the plaintiff. The promissory note was also shown to him, Dorabjee saying—"Look at this handwriting; she denies it is her writing.' Witness told plaintiff before the other letters were shown him that the writing looked like Dossibai's. Witness had never before been called before a court to give evidence as to handwriting; and he had not carefully compared the words and letters of the promissory note with those of the other documents he was shown. They were very long letters, and he merely glanced at them. He would not be able to identify them.

Re-examined by Mr. Budroodeen.—This letter of 4th July, 1879, is in Dossibai's handwriting.

Mr. Budroodeen put in six Gujratee letters which Mr. Starling admitted to be in Dossibai's handwriting.

Salloo Reveira, a servant of the plaintiff, knew the defendant Dossibai, to whom he was employed to take letters by his master. He also delivered letters to other persons. His master was possessed of seven silver cups which were taken from Heerjeebhoy Shroff's house at Grant-road to Cowasjee Watchmaker's shop. From the shop they were taken after three months to plaintiff's new residence in Gilder-street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling.—My master gave me a letter which I gave to the watchmaker, who gave me the cups. I gave him no receipt. I know a man named Bapoojee. My master gave me no letters to be taken to him. I never took a box from my master to Dossibai's house.

Cowasjee Cursetjee, a watchmaker, remembered the plaintiff placing at his shop seven silver cups for sale. They were first brought two years ago, and remained in witness's shop about three months. They were brought about the time of the Bombay Races. Witness believed they were brought in October or November, 1880, and remained in his shop till about January, 1881. On another occasion, which witness did not remember, the cups were again brought to his shop, and remained there above a fortnight. On the first occasion he had repairs done to one of the cups that was damaged, and had it gilt also, but could not say about what time it was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling.—The plaintiff took a receipt from me when he brought the cups; but it was destroyed when I returned the cups. An interval of at least a year elapsed between the two occasions when the cups were brought to my shop. Plaintiff is not my friend; but I have known him since he came to my shop in the lifetime of my father. For the last four or five months he has not been taking his meals at my shop. He now comes to my shop on business occasionally and goes away without stopping any length of time.

Dinshaw Dadabhoi, a fitter in the Maneckji Petit Spinning Company, remembered seeing the plaintiff's silver cups at Herjeebhoy Shroff's bungalow, where he cleaned and polished them. He had not cleaned them since plaintiff removed from Heerjeebhoy's house to Gilder-street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling.—On the 29th ult., when I received a subpœna in this case, I called upon the plaintiff to inquire what it was for. He said, "Say truly what you have cleaned." His mother is the aunt of my grandfather. (Laughter.) Plaintiff paid me two rupees each time I cleaned the cups.

Mr. James Flynn, chief translator and interpreter, said he had much experience in the comparison of handwritings, and was often examined in this court as an expert. Looking at the promissory note in the case, and comparing the handwriting with that of some letters shown him, witness was of opinion that the handwriting appeared to be alike, but from general appearances and the want of freedom with which the note was written, he had some doubt as to whether it was the same hand that wrote the documents. Further than this witness could not say. The note was written so slowly as to excite suspicion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling.—Had Dossibai's writing been traced word for word and letter for letter it might account for the differences in the handwriting. Tracing is necessarily stiffer than original writing, and is more uniform and thicker. (Is shown a genuine letter in Dossibai's handwriting.) Comparing it with the note, I find a general resemblance in the writing, but there are the same differences that exist between the note and the other letters.

Re-examined by Mr. Budroodeen.—I cannot say more positively than that I have a doubt as to the similarity of the signatures. Sometimes I am more positive than merely expressing a doubt.

To the Court.—I observe no trace of intentional departure for the purpose of deceiving.

Mr. Budroodeen said that was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Starling said his learned friend had announced that that was the plaintiff's case, and he thought he might have also said that there was an end of the plaintiff's case. And who was the plaintiff? A thorough scoundrel who had been transported for forgery, and had also been guilty of larceny. The promissory note upon which he sued had been blown upon by Mr. Flynn, who said he had a doubt as to the authenticity of the note. Speaking of the antecedents of the plaintiff, the learned counsel said they were of the most damaging character, and showed that about thirty-five years ago he was a lost man. Perhaps self-interest prompted him to behave well during the period of transportation, in the hope that he might get employment at the penal settlement; but the evil that was in his nature, although the terror of the law might have led him to repress it for a time, was not likely to be eradicated. And it came to pass that since his release and return to Bombay he had been betaking himself to some of his former evil courses. Commenting upon the plaintiff's conduct as confessed by himself, the learned counsel said it was open to reproach from many points of view. If he was honest in his intentions, if he really thought and knew that Dossibai (who had brought a suit against her brother Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff) had sold the pearls through him, he would have at once written to Heerjeebhoy. As it was, Herjeebhoy lost the pearl suit and had to pay the costs. If Dorabjee had come and sworn that he had sold the pearls, and that in the mortgage suit, he had got Bapoojee to forge documents to support the case against Herjeebhoy, matters would have taken a different turn. Instead of taking the proper course, if their case was true, they laid a trap for Bapoojee with the ultimate object of throwing dirt upon Dossibai and her husband. It was a plot got up by Heerjeebhoy and his brother the plaintiff out of spite towards Dossibai and Cowasjee; and the manner in which the forgery was set about showed that the plaintiff knew very well how to give the necessary directions for the perpetration of forgeries. Whether he had such knowledge previously or not, there could be little doubt that he was at present a skilful hand in giving instructions for the successful fabrication of forged documents. As he had been keeping back information of fraud and forgery in the previous case in which his brother was concerned, he had been keeping back information of a similar character in the other case also. Such being the character of the plaintiff as depicted by himself, the learned counsel put it to the court if the least reliance could be placed in him. Mr. Starling next commented upon the flimsy character of the present claim made by the plaintiff against his sister Dossibai. Finding that his claim was stoutly denied by Dossibai, he waited an opportunity to get a note forged in order to bolster up the claim. Referring to the letter that had been put in, the learned counsel said the circumstances of the case, as stated by the plaintiff himself, showed that there was no necessity whatever for writing that letter. If it was a genuine letter, the great probability was there would have been a copy of it in the plaintiff's press copy book. Another strong circumstance against the genuineness of that letter was that it was not mentioned at the proper time in the list of documents given by the plaintiff. Then it was in evidence that the plaintiff had been seeking legal advice as to whether Dossibai or Cowasjee was liable upon the note, or whether Dossibai's separate property was liable for the satisfaction of his claim. No satisfactory reason had been given for the letter not being annexed to the schedule of documents accompanying the plaint. Looking at the circumstances surrounding that letter, the learned counsel said it was, to say the least, a document of a very suspicious character. No doubt the plaintiff had got up this case in a very skilful manner. He at first tried to lead the court to the impression that he had no money dealings whatever with Dossibai; but he was forced later on to admit that he has had loans from Dossibai, some of which he was unable to repay for considerable lengths of time. The counterfoil of the cheque which the learned counsel said he had produced, contradicted the story told by the plaintiff regarding the Agra Bank cheques. After referring to the evidence on the point, the learned counsel remarked that, as it stood, it showed that Dorabjee had been borrowing money from Awabai. Adverting to the corroborations which the plaintiff sought to bring forward in support of his claim, the learned counsel affirmed that they in no way corroborated the case against Dossibai. He had tried to make out that he was a moneyed man, but Mr. Starling showed by reference to his bank pass-book that the largest sum he could find was at one time Rs. 4,500 and at another a little over Rs. 6,000. He had at one time a loan of Rs. 9,000, and it would appear that his Rs. 8,000 worth of Government notes were swallowed up in repaying that loan. According to his own admission, he knew that forged documents were going to be used in the suit brought by Heerjeebhoy Shroff against Cowasjee; and the fact that he withheld that information made his character the blacker. After the failure of that suit, plaintiff wanted to make friends with Dossibai, but she rejected his offers of friendship unless he gave up the claim he had made against her. The letter he had written to Dossibai he now denied to be his. Of course if he admitted the genuineness of that letter, his present claim would have been at once thrown out.

The learned counsel had not finished his remarks at the rising of the court.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

IN this matter a caveat has been filed by the in-law of the deceased, Mr. H. A. Wadia, a[illegible] probate being granted of the will of the la[illegible] Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia to the applica[illegible] the probate, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee and [illegible] Spencer. On the 15th June Mr. Inver[illegible] obtained from his Lordship a rule *nisi* calli[illegible] the applicants to show cause why an admin[illegible] *pendente lite* should not be appointed to the [illegible] of the deceased. To-day the rule was called [illegible] further hearing, when the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator; and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Telang for Meherbai, the widow, and the infant children.

The cross-examination of H. A. Hormarjee, were proceeded with.

Mr. Inverarity: Did you ever hear your father say the document you took to him was a codicil?

Witness: He may have said so; but I did not hear him.

Did you hear him say that all was the same as before, excepting a few alterations?—Certainly not. He may have said it, but I did not hear him.

You never mentioned your bequests to anybody until after your father's death?—Certainly not. The day after his death accounts of his career appeared in the local newspapers.

Did you give the reporters of the *Times of I dia* and the *Bombay Gazette* particulars about his property?—I simply answered their questions. I told them to whom Lowjee Castle had been devised. I gave them information about Lowjee Castle and the firm, because I was specially asked by them for it.

Did you give them the information about the executors?—I believe I did on their asking me.

Did you tell one of the reporters that your father had made a codicil a few days before his death?—Certainly not.

Did you see that one of the papers stated your father had made a codicil a few days before his death?—I did, but I thought it was a mistake.

On the 8th May, did you not suggest that Mr. Ardesir's daughters should be sent home to their respective bungalows?—Mr. Ardesir himself suggested that, because he was getting tired of their being constantly in his room.

Did Mr. Ardesir ever request that his daughter should go to their own houses?—Not after the 8th May. He did about the 2nd or 3rd.

Do you think that the partnership deed settled by Mr. Latham and Mr. Russell would ever have been made if your father had not become ill?—It might have been, because my father was very desirous to keep the firm "strong." My father had read every line of the deed; and had agreed to it. Nothing remained but to engross and seal it; but the new will interfered.

Is it not a fact that your father refused to sign the partnership deed after it was settled?—Not at that time. He was anxious to sign it.

Did your father in December 1881 give instructions in the office that you should not be allowed to draw monies on account of charities?—It is a total lie. He did not order that all orders for paying out monies for charities should be signed by himself. I had not up to December been drawing large sums of money on account of charity.

Do you revise the newspaper reports in this case?—No, I saw only one proof, that of the first day's report to see if the assets were properly put down.

Re-examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw: I said in my cross-examination that I had a lively recollection of the meeting of the directors of the Coorla mills on the 10th September, 1877. This was on account of the conversation my father had had with the late Mr. E. D. Sassoon about the conduct of Nusserwanjee. Mr. Sassoon had been a director of the mill from the very first. He told my father to amicably settle the difference between himself and Nusserwanjee. My father said he had done everything in his power; but latterly Nusserwanjee's conduct towards him had been very disgraceful. Nusserwanjee had taken up so insolent a position in the office that my father said he would now only keep him on his (the testator's) own terms; and that if they did not suit Nusserwanjee, he could go that very minute. The conversation was heard all over the office. My father's tone was rather loud, particularly when he got excited.

You have been asked about your father's truthfulness. Did you ever know him to tell a lie?—He would not tell a lie; but when necesssary, he would conceal the truth. (Laughter.)

Furdoonjee Dosabhoy deposed: I have been employed as a servant in the family of the late Mr. A. H. Wadia for the last four years. During Mr. Ardesir's illeness I was appointed to attend on him. I remember the day he executed his will. I remember him sending me some six or seven days before that to go and fetch Hormarjee. This was about 7-30 a.m. I went and called Hormarjee and followed him to the testator's room. Hormarjee brought a parcel into the room. The testator took it and turned over the pages. After a few minutes he put on his spectacles and again went on turning over the pages. He then asked Hormarjee to read the paper, which he did.

Cross-examined: I heard on the very day the will was executed that it was a will. Mrs. Ardesir was lying down when a girl came up to her and told her that a will had been executed. This is how I came tok now of the will, I also heard the servants talking about the execution of a will.

Mr. Frank Chalk, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, deposed. I have been practising here as solicitor for the last fourteen years. I had known Mr. Ardesir for many years; but my first business relation with him was in 1876, when I was for a short time a director of the Coorla Mill. I was at one time a director of the Anglo-Indian Mill; and during that period Mr. Ardesir advanced three lakhs on mortgage. The first legal business I did for Mr. Ardesir was in 1879, when I prepared the second codicil to the will of the 2nd October 1879. I received the instructions for that codicil from Mr. Hormarjee. I believe I never saw Mr. Ardesir in reference to it.

Witness then proceeded to give a detailed account of the several interviews he had with the testator and with Hormarjee.

Witness referring to one of the interviews with the testator said: Mr. Ardesir said to me, "The life and activity of the place (the firm) is chiefly owing to the business Hormarjee has made. The brokers are coming in and out; a large business is done; and Hormarjee holds his own among the bank managers. I am proud of this. Of course it is done with my credit. There is only one thing in connection with it which causes me sorrow. It makes Hormarjee too fond of money. I am sorry he has set his ambition on this game."

The case was then adjourned till after the Criminal Sessions.

COURTS-MARSHIAL.

AT a European District Court-martial held at Kirkee on 1st September, Driver Thomas Kelly of "D." Battery, "B." Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, was arraigned upon the following charges :—First—Making a false accusation against two soldiers, knowing such accusation to be false, in that at Kirkee on the 18th August, in the Royal Artillery Canteen, he openly accused Gunner John Ray of "A." Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, and Gunner Thomas Brown, of "A." Battery 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, of having committed an offence. Secondly—An act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that at Kirkee on 18th August, in the Royal Artillery Canteen, he falsely stated that he saw Gunner John Ray of "A." Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery and Gunner Thomas Brown of "A." Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, commit an offence. The Court found that the prisoner was not guilty of the first charge, but was guilty of the second charge, with the exception that the date of the offence was the 19th August and not the 18th August. He was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty six days. The sentence has been confirmed.

At a European District Court-martial held at Ahmednagar, on 23rd of August, Private John Liddle, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, was arraigned upon the following charges :—First—Failing to appear at the place of parade appointed by his Commanding Officer, in that at Ahmednagar on 11th August, when ordered to attend the evening parade at 5-30 P. M., he wilfully remained absent. Secondly—Using insubordinate language to his superior officer in that when a prisoner at the Medical Inspection Room, on being asked by Surgeon Major A. C. Gaye, his superior officer, "is there anything the matter with you?" he said "what is the good of saying there is; you always say there is not," or words to that effect. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for three hundred and thirty-six days. The sentence was confirmed by Major Genl. Ross, commanding the Poona Division.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS AT HYDERABAD.

THE heavy fall of rain last Friday and Saturday caused great damage and loss of life in the city and its suburbs. In the city itself the streets were flooded, and near the Char Manar the water was running on Saturday almost waist deep. A number of houses, says the *Deccan Times*, fell down and several lives were lost, how many we have not yet been able to ascertain; but from the crowded state of the city it is to be feared that many were crushed to death by falling houses. In Chudderghaut much damage was done. The small tank in front of Mr. Seymour Keay's house overflowed, and the rush of the water carried away the front wall of his compound, through which it swept with great force. The whole of the stables and out-houses tumbled down, there only being just time to remove the horses and carriages. The torrent flowed along in the direction of Troop Bazaar, making its way through Rajah Cundasawmy's garden and house, breaking through every impediment and creating much damage in its course. Some forty or fifty houses in Troop Bazaar collapsed, but we have not heard that any lives were lost. In the Residency Bazaar, an upper storied building toppled over, on the house adjoining, killing its inmates, a goldsmith, his wife and child. Just below the Bank of Bengal the flow of water across the Residency Ro[illegible] was nearly knee-deep and difficult to wade thro[illegible] so powerful was the current. The shops [illegible] *dookans* in the Residency Bazaars were [illegible] and deserted, from fear of their fall[illegible] the people had a terrible night of it last [illegible] Portions of the roads and streets were [illegible] swept away, and compound walls tum[illegible] several places. But the greatest dis[illegible] perhaps towards the Goshamail. A[illegible] show that the Tank at the Sitaram[illegible] ed, flooding the low lying groun[illegible] of Begum Bazaar, and causing t[illegible] tion of about two hundred h[illegible] Native Infantry located the[illegible] sons are already reported [illegible] apprehended that a lar[illegible] men, women and chil[illegible] Infantry, have also b[illegible] drowned. The floods [illegible] the huts having [illegible] the catastrophe [illegible] ascertained; [illegible] cleared a[illegible] actual [illegible] The f[illegible] occu[illegible] mig[illegible] du[illegible] les[illegible] me[illegible] mig[illegible] Eng[illegible] ha[illegible]

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the Company was held on Thursday at the registered office of the company, No. 63, Victoria Buildings, Parsee-bazaar-street, Fort. Mr. Arthur W. Forde, Chairman of the board of directors, presided.

The following report of the directors was taken as read :—

"The company was registered on the 8th September, 1881, and the allotment of shares applied for took place on the 10th of January, 1882. The total number of shares applied for was 1,216, but of these only 1,151 were allotted; since then further applications have come in to the number of 28, these were allocated by the directors under clause 5 of the articles of association. About eighty per cent. of the shareholders are residents in the Southern Mahratta Country and Canara, which shows the interest taken in this undertaking by natives of the district where the mill is to be built. The directors, while regretting that more liberal support had not been given by Bombay and elsewhere, resolved that in the meantime the small factory of 10,000 spindles should be erected, the capital subscribed being sufficient for this, but with steam power to work eventually the 15,000 spindles and the looms as originally proposed. Plans and specifications were prepared by Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Company, who were appointed the company's superintending engineers, and upon these, estimates were received from several of the leading makers of machinery in Lancashire. The estimates finally selected were those of Messrs. Platt Brothers and Company, Limited, Oldham, for supply of spinning machinery, and of Messrs. Hicks, Hargreaves and Company, Bolton, for engines, boilers, &c., and the directors have every reason to believe that the machinery these two firms supply is of the very best material and workmanship. Liberal terms for payment have been arranged, and the first instalment of the machinery may be expected to arrive about November next. At Hooblee a very suitable plot of land measuring 12·20 acres has been leased in perpetuity at an annual rent of Rs. 200. The supply of water is abundant. The foundations of the mill building were laid out by Mr. Alcock in May, concrete to the required depth had been put in, but owing to the unusually wet weather in June, further building operations were greatly interrupted. Building materials, such as stones, bricks, lime, kunker, firewood, have been collected and contracted for, and all the teak timber which may be required is to be supplied at fixed rates (which are very moderate) by the Government Saw Mills, at their depot, 35 miles from Hooblee. The building of the factory is now being rapidly proceeded with and the Directors hope it will be quite ready for reception of the first instalment of machinery when it reaches Hooblee in December. Further, the Directors hope that by March next the first 5,000 spindles will be at work; the remaining 5,000 will follow as soon as possible, the whole, it is expected, being completed and at work before the monsoon of 1883. The accounts have been audited up to 30th June last by Messrs. T. Matheson and M. R. de Quadros."

The following resolutions were then carried unanimously :—

Proposed by Mr. A. W. Forde, and seconded by Mr. Manson, "That the report of the directors and the audited balance-sheet as now submitted, for the period ending 30th June, 1882, be adopted."

Proposed by Mr. F. A. Spencer, and seconded by Mr. Capoorchund Ramjee, "That the following gentlemen be directors for the ensuing year :—Messrs. A. W. Forde, R. N. Khote, Shamrao Vithal, and J. M. Drennan."

Proposed by Mr. G. Manson, and seconded by Mr. K. Anantrao, "That Mr. T. Matheson and Mr. M. R. de Quadros be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each."

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Chairman for presiding, and the meeting terminated.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

THE Railway Conference met yesterday under the Presidentship of Colonel Stanton, Director-General of Railways. The delegates present were Messrs. W. Broughton, Officiating Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway; H. Condor, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P.; J. Wood, Agent, Bombay and Baroda; G. Calder, Auditor and Acting Agent, Eastern Bengal; W. Furnival, Agent, Bengal Central; H. Payne, District Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilcund; J. Lightfoot, Auditor and Acting Agent, Sind, Punjab and Delhi; A. Saunders, Agent, Madras; J. Betts, Agent, South Indian; and Major Conway-Gordon, Deputy Accountant-General, P. W. D., State Railways. Major R. A. Sargeaunt acts as Secretary to the Conference. Mr. D. Ross, Traffic Manager, S., P. and D. Co., and Mr. H. Church, Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, are present at the Conference, associated with their Agents for consultative purposes, but they do not vote. The proceedings yesterday related entirely to the principal matter about which the Conference has assembled, *viz.*, the interchange of rolling stock. The Conference is likely to last from a week to a fortnight. Last evening all the delegates and a good many representatives of the Government of India, including Sir Stewart Bayley, Mr. Hope, Major Baring, General Wilson, Mr. Ilbert and Mr. Gibbs, were entertained at dinner at the Club by Colonel Stanton.—*Pioneer.*

OUR MAHOMEDAN SOLDIERS IN EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PIONEER.

SIR,—The proposal made by your correspondent "Pilgrim," *viz.*, that our Mahomedan soldiers should, on their return from Egypt, be allowed to visit Mecca, was doubtless prompted by a kindly sympathetic spirit worthy of all praise, but I fear that it would be impossible to give practical effect to the proposition. Setting aside altogether the question of cost to the State, and ignoring the very intricate political questions that would surely arise with reference to certain clauses in the Queen-Empress' proclamation, but also bearing in mind the fierce discussion that took place, now many years ago, when the Honourable East India Company's troops were no longer permitted to be present (quasi-officially) at Mohurrum processions, or furnish guards for certain Hindu temples, I fear that the concession, if made, would certainly be misrepresented, and terribly misunderstood in various quarters. There are, however, other and, I think, insurmountable difficulties in the way of giving effect to any such proposal. A few of them are as follow: The pilgrimage to Mecca (*Haj*) *must* be accomplished during a certaing month (Zil Hija—November-December in 1883 A. D.) as actually enjoined in the Holy Koran itself. It might, therefore, be impossible to arrange that leave be granted to the faithful among our Mahomedan soldiers just at the suitable time. The *Haj* cannot, as "Pilgrim" appears to suppose, be performed in a "short time." From the day of leaving the transports at Jeddah, until their return the soldiers would require to be away a month at the very least. The pilgrimage cannot be undertaken without due and solemn preparation, and each soldier would require a peculiar suit of clothes (*Ihram*) to be worn in reaching a certain stage of the pilgrimage. Probably few of the sepoys or sowars would be in a fit state of mind to enter upon the *Haj*, and I am certain the want of the *Ihram* would be a practical bar to the others. "Pilgrim," we also think, gives the Indo-Mussalman credit for greater religious zeal than he in practice possesses. I was lately present at a gathering of upwards of 8,000 to 10,000 Moslems (out of a total population of 98,000 of that creed), who had assembled for prayer at the close of the month of fasting, and at which a collection was made to defray certain expenses connected with the service, and also to complete a place fo, prayer, begun some years ago but still left unfinished for want of funds. Now, althogh many well-to-do traders and others were present at this service, the paltry sum of twenty-seven rupees ap[illegible] some odd annas was the total amount collected. [illegible] observed, however, that numbers of *pan*[illegible] sellers, who had established themselves cl[illegible] did a "roaring business" after the assem[illegible] up. Many other instances of a similar n[illegible] be quoted. There is just one point m[illegible] like to notice, and that is, that, if the [illegible] as private individuals, the consen[illegible] ruler would be requisite; and [illegible] soldiers proper (they could not, [illegible] of any sort after entering t[illegible] Holy Land—Hadood al Ha[illegible] from Jeddah), the consen[illegible] Mecca, and not that of t[illegible] site.

ARABI PASH[illegible]

THE follow[illegible] *El Jawâib* [illegible] change [illegible] regard[illegible] "T[illegible] whi[illegible] me as time they disobey the orders of the Imperial Government. If the military party are sincere in their protestations, it is easy for them to substantiate their loyalty by obedience to the commands of their Sovereign. Had they done so, and more especially had they followed the advice of Dervish Pasha, who was accredited to them by our Sovereign Lord the Sultan, no one would have dared to discharge a shell against Alexandria. God be praised, therefore, that Imperial troops in great force are to be despatched to Egypt, for beyond doubt it will suffice to solve the Egyptian question in a way which will be satisfactory to the Egyptians and to Moslems generally, and will restore to the former the liberty of speech and action. Hence we counsel the military chiefs in Egypt that it will be their best policy to obey the orders of the Commander of the Faithful while they have the opportunity, for they may rest assured that the Imperial troops will do their duty, and that shortly after their arrival we shall hear of the pacification of the country, and of the re-establishment of peace and tranquillity throughout the borders, to the joy of all Moslems. Annalists will then be able to write a true history of the late vicissitudes in Egypt. (Salêm Fâris.)"

"OUIDA" ON AN ENGLISH PROTECTORATE OF EGYPT.

"OUIDA" writes to *The Times* :—"It may interest your readers to know that an Italian gentleman, for some years resident in Alexandria, having lost all through the bombardment, and being, therefore, an impartial authority, states most strongly his opinion that nothing would serve the interests of Egypt so well, and nothing so well develop its resources, as an English Protectorate. This opinion he maintains in spite of the general clamour of Italian society in favour of the Egyptian nationalitè. It is surely deeply to be regretted that politicians, by their ill-timed interrogations, force the Government into premature declarations or undesirable protestations. When a war is at its commencement it is scarcely, perhaps, the moment for the beginner of it to say what he will do when it is over. It is too suggestive of Perette and her pot of milk. Yet in this instance it would be better for Her Majesty's Ministers to declare too much than too little. As Europe, recovering her first astonishment and alarm, is becoming accustomed to the fact that England can still, so Europe would soon become habituated to regard with tranquillity a permanent English occupation of Egypt. All will depend on the promptitude and the decision with which England acts. Much time has, unhappily, been lost already ; any more hesitation as to the final result will be deplorable. It is surely a moment in which every Englishman should strengthen the hands of the Executive in every possible way, and the more frankly it is avowed that Englishmen are chiefly concerned with the interests and welfare of England the better for their reputation as sincere and practical persons. The doctrine of altruism will not apply to politics, and the affection of it only begets distrust as hypocrisy. Turkey, though esteemed so useful as a keeper of road, has been a source of atual weakness to England. It is time that England saw Turkey as she is a crafty and false Oriental, "still as a friend and ill as a foe ;" never *jouant cartes sur table* and always purchasable the highest bidder. Now is the moment for England to establish her right of way by sounder means than those of a Moslem watchman whose hand is ever open for backsheesh. M. Thiers once said that the weakness of England usually consisted in her not being aware of her own strength. This is the peril now ahead of her. If, in misconception of her power, though over-deference to the jealousies of other nations, or from the influence of that curious altruistic sentimentality which has of late characterized her theoretic politicians, she should now withdraw from Egypt without possessing herself of it as she has done of India, the occasion, will probably be for ever lost, and Europe will be justified in thinking once more, as before the bombardment she did think, that England is a Power *sur la retour*, incapable of a policy that Wellington would have indorsed or that Palmerston would have seconded. It the words of M. Thiers had not been too true England would have been mistress of Egypt at the time of the Treaty of Berlin."

AMERICAN-IRISH SYMPATHY WITH ARABI.

THE New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on August 11 :—The action of the Philadelphia Land League in favour of sending financial aid to Arabi is the work of a small and insignificant group of O'Donovan Rossa's dynamite faction. The Philadelphia Irish repudiate it by an overwhelming majority, and no other branch expresses sympathy with the idea. All the Irish leaders in this city save Rossa denounce it. The plan originated with a few worthless fellows who hoped to start a fund from which they might support themselves. Contributions from Irish sources are small at present. Those to the *Irish World* fund this week are only 446 dollars. The *Irish World* publishes a portrait of Arabi and says he is gallantly upholding the No-rent banner in Egypt, [illegible] hopes that the accursed British Empire and [illegible] and navies may melt before Arabi and [illegible] Egypt, as snow before the noonday [illegible] England's difficulty is Ireland's [illegible] tenant farmers to pay [illegible] labourers for the [illegible] Meanwhile, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE *Clairon* prints [illegible] one addressed by M. de [illegible] Hoskins, and the second by Arabi [illegible] Lesseps. The first document, dated Ismailia, [illegible] 1st, 1882, after acknowledging two letters, dated the 29th and 30th of July, explains that the unfriendly tone of M. de Lesseps' protest was due to the fact that he is the head of a private company, having no power but the moral force of right and justice, but which is resolved not to be intimidated by an armed force. M. de Lesseps proceeds to assert that he has always been the sincere friend of England and an advocate of the Anglo-French alliance, and that all he aims at is to defend his great work, which belongs to the world, against the inadmissible pretensions of English war-ships over a maritime Canal on whose waters no flag can possess any privilege nor be independent of the company's regulations laid down in Article 14 of the Act of Concession, printed at the head of the rules of navigation. The letter concludes :—

"I am convinced that you have no other aim than to protect the Canal, but I submit that protection should begin with observing rules involving the security of navigation, and that England will compromise such security if it sets the example of a violation of the company's regulations, and so impugns that neutrality by which the free transit of the vessels of every notion is assured."

The letter is signed "Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, Grand Cross of the Star of India, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour." Arabi's letter is as fallows :—

"I have received your kind letter, so thoroughly French, and have at once written to the Prefect of Police at Cairo, in order that the Europeans at the Hospital of Abassyeh at Cairo may be free from anxiety in case they wish to remain in that town, or conducted out of it, should they so desire. I have likewise written to the Moudir of Charkien to watch with greater assiduity than ever over Europeans inhabiting Zagazig. I am very thankful to you for all you have done to my country, and I am delighted to find that the cordiality of our relations daily increases.—Your devoted (signed) the Minister of War and Marine of Egypt at Kafr-el-Dowar."

ARABI PASHA'S VINDICATION.

THERE has been published an interesting statement which purports to give Arabi Pasha's views of the events which occurred in Egypt before the [illegible]ombardment at Alexandria. It is said to have [illegible] written at the command of the Sultan by [illegible] Effendi, who accompanied Dervish Pasha on [illegible]nt mission. The following are some of the [illegible]ng passages :—

[illegible] past year Arabi complained that in [illegible]n public departments a large number [illegible]e employed, especially English and [illegible]eived high salaries for merely no- [illegible] contended that the Khedive [illegible]cessary steps to put an end to [illegible]hich was in no sense a result [illegible] international obligations. [illegible]howed that he recognized [illegible]entions to which Egypt [illegible] the Government as [illegible]d the differences be- [illegible] were at an end. [illegible] Circassian officers [illegible] were unwilling [illegible]xiled the mu- [illegible] was upon [illegible]ternational [illegible]that Eng- [illegible] war to [illegible]Turkish [illegible] main- [illegible]n in [illegible]

that is to say, he declared that if within twenty-four hours the preparations on the forts did not cease, he would open fire upon them. Again the Khedive and the Cabinet repeated their declarations, and they proposed to the Admiral to accompany him to the fortifications in order to satisfy him of the absence of all preparations. The Admiral refused the offer, and after the expiration of twenty-four hours he sent a new ultimatum, wherein he demanded the disarmament of the fortifications, and that they should be surrendered to him within twenty-four hours. The Khedive hastened to convince the Admiral that he could not consent to this demand, because he did not see what reason there was to justify it. Thereupon the Admiral, four hours before the expiration of the time fixed upon by himself, thereby trampling under foot the principle of the right of nations, commenced the bombardment.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND THE ROYAL MARINES.

THE subjoined letter has been addressed by Lord Claud J. Hamilton to the officer commanding the Royal Marines at Alexandria :

"14, Wellington-esplanade, Lowestoft,
Aug. 15, 1882.

"Sir,—At a time when some attempt is being made in Parliament and out of doors to secure fair play and impartial justice for the Royal Marines employed in Egypt, it may interest you and your brother officers to read an extract of a letter received by me on Friday from my old friend, Lord Charles Beresford, R. N. In the course of his remarks as to the restoration of order in Alexandria, he says : 'I have given over the town of Alexandria in perfect order, roads clear, fires out, corpses buried, a new local police formed, sanitary committee going, looting, burning, and firing stopped—no bad work for sixteen days. Having to start with simply a perfect hell, both as to sights, smells, and doings of the demons, I found I never could have done, but for the service of the splendid 600 picked Marines I had sent me from the fleet. I always liked and expected the corps ; but I now positively admire them. It would have been impossible to have done it with any other body of men—soldiers or Blue-jackets. The Marines had all the go and readiness of resource of the Blue-jackets for camping out on the pavement, &c. ; but at the same time, had the firm, steady discipline of regular troops, which was so necessary for the arduous and irksome and responsible duties we had to do. It was a big thing, but it was done thoroughly and with but a trifle as to loss of life. The expenses, including telephones to my different depôts, three interpreters to each station, paid working parties for clearing thoroughfares, as well as paid fire-brigade and bringing fire-engines, only £820. But I could not have done it without such men.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant,

"CLAUD J. HAMILTON.

"The Officer Commanding the Royal Marine L. I."

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

THE *Politische Correspondenz* thus describes the component parts of the Egyptian army :—"It consists, first, of fellahs who have property ; secondly, of fellahs who have no property ; and thirdly, of negroes. The fellahs who have property are ruled by the thought of a speedy return home. Arabi and his colleagues promised to dismiss them as long ago as the 1st of February, 1880, and ever since desertions have increased surprisingly. The deserters are brought back by force and in chains, but as the authorities dare not punish them they soon desert again. They assert that Arabi and his companions would never have become what they are without their (the fellahs) help, and are allowed to entertain this belief as a means of keeping them faithful. For more than a year they have been very irregular in exercising, and many persons wonder that they are allowed still to keep guard. The fellahs without property, on the contrary, never desert. The have become accustomed to a garrison life. Those who can read and write, and are not above 20 to 30 years of age, become gendarmes or policemen ; the rest remain in the army, and when it is absolutely necessary to reform them, they are sent to the coast forts or into the capitals of the provinces. This class may be considered the most solid portion of the Egyptian army. But it is doubtful whether they will remain faithful to Arabi Pasha, unless he can make them believe that he is acting under the Khedive's orders. It is certain that many would be inclined to leave if they did not fear losing their living : these, however, are the minority. Lastly, the negroes are slaves from the Soudan, gathered from various parts, and were mostly taken from slaveholders and put into the army when Inmail Pasha made the treaty with England to abolish slavery. To these negroes the Khedive is an impersonal being, and they attach themselves to their officers, from whom they would not be easily seduced. They are savages who do not fear death, although they are somewhat effeminated by the life in Cairo. When the officers desire that the negroes should accomplish some movement they provide them lavishly with busa, a kind of beer, and thus intoxicated, the negroes would equally kill the Khedive while invoking his name, or allow themselves to be hewn to pieces for his sake, according to the orders they received. They are all married, and their wives, who have a great influence over them, follow them to the field. They know no discipline, and would, should their wives be in danger, disobey all orders. The mass of the Egyptian army, however, consist of the fellahs. There are very [illegible] Turks and Tscherkesses among the higher [illegible] officers ; all the others are Egyptian [illegible] have worked their way up from [illegible]

[illegible] FOUNDATION [illegible] ALEXANDRIA.

[illegible] Egypt at Pelusium, Alexander found [illegible] The Egyptians crowded to [illegible], and, having a garrison in the city, he [illegible] Memphis. Here the [illegible] surrendered himself, [illegible] came into the hands of Alexander. [illegible] Egypt, indeed, submitted with alacrity, [illegible] the insulting despotism of the Persians. The Macedonian hero rested himself for some time in this ancient and magnificent city, offering sacrifices to the god Apis and the other Egyptian deities, and entertaining the people with gymnastics and musical performances. He then sailed down the western branch of the Nile to Canopus, situated at its mouth. Seeing the advisability of removing the seat of government from Memphis to some spot upou the coast which would be more within his power, he determined to found a new metropolis on the shores of the Mediterranean. Hence arose the famous city of Alexandria, afterwards one of the most splendid and important capitals of the world—the great seat of commerce for Europe, Africa, and India, and an intellectual centre of the Greek race, which for several ages exercised a powerful influence over the philosophy and religion of the civilised world. Alexander himself marked out the circuit of the walls, the direction of the principal streets, and the sites of numerous temples, which were to be dedicated to Grecian and Egyptian deities. The site was on a narrow tongue of land stretching between Lake Mareotis and the sea, and the plan of the city was made to include the adjacent isle of Pharos, which was joined to the other part by a causeway. Two harbours were formed—one on each side of this causeway—for ships coming by sea ; and Lake Mareotis was utilised for the reception of exportable produce from the interior. The nucleus of the population was mainly derived from the neighbouring town of Canopus. During the rule of the Ptolemies, Alexandria grew immensely in size, in grandeur, in population, and in wealth. Its museum was celebrated in all civilised lands, and the library of Alexandria (the destruction of which has been the subject of contradictory statements) contained the finest collection of Greek classics in the world. In this most interesting city, the East and West may be said to have mingled as in a common centre ; and from the consequent interchange of ideas between the more ancient and the more youthful communities of the world, Christianity itself received some of those elements which rank among the philosophical influences of a later epoch.—*Cassell's Illustrated Universal History.*

PARLIAMENT AND THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LORD HARTINGTON, in introducing the Indian Budget, after quoting the figures published at the time the Budget was presented at Calcutta, referred to the following particular points :—

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The opium revenue for the present year had been estimated at £588,000 below the sum anticipated by estimate of the preceding year. At the same time the estimate for the present year has been taken at £750,000 more than the Budget estimate last year. Major Baring showed that though there were moral and political elements which gave to the opium revenue a precarious character, and although foreign competition might affect that revenue, yet the great fluctuations which had in former years taken place were strictly owing to the varying amount of the quantity offered for sale. Those fluctuations had now been got rid of by the adoption of a reserve, which allowed of a given number of chests to be annually offered for sale. It was quite true that that reserve had of late years been very greatly reduced ; and that in the absence of a large crop it would be necessary next year or in future years to diminish the number of chests to be offered for sale. But as the usual quantity would be offered for sale this year there was no reason to anticipate that the revenue realised in former [illegible]ars would not be maintained. Therefore the [illegible]imate of seven and a quarter millions for the [illegible]nt year was not by any means an excessive one.

PUBLIC WORKS.

[illegible]t came to the expenditure of the present [illegible] estimates showed a reduction of [illegible] but he was obliged to acknowledge that [illegible] almost entirely to the item of provin- [illegible]nt—that was to say, to the extent of [illegible]ng only £163,000 to be explained [illegible] Part of the increase in expendi- [illegible] causes over which the Govern- [illegible] ; part from the development of [illegible], which meant an increase [illegible] though the expenditure was [illegible] the increased revenue [illegible] in. Under the combin- [illegible] war and famine, or other [illegible] day was necessarily [illegible] upon improve- [illegible] late Government [illegible] were right in [illegible] involving [illegible] not think [illegible] present [illegible] late [illegible] ns in [illegible] These [illegible] creas- [illegible] had [illegible]

without the hope that ultimately some concession might be made to satisfy the Government of India, and effect some further economy.

DISPOSAL OF THE SURPLUS.

With regard to civil servants there were proposed alterations, the chief of which was to fix for each province a number of superior appointments by means of covenanted officials, who should be certain of promotion. In the North-West where there was great poverty, special reductions of taxation would have to be made, and the Government proposed to relieve cultivators of a certain cess they had hitherto borne, and this would cause a charge upon the Government of £316,000. After all remissions there would be a surplus of £3,171,000, which it was proposed to devote towards the improvement of the fiscal system of the country, and placing it upon a more healthy condition. It was better to face the difficulty in this way than to resort to unwise parsimony, which would check the progress of the country. If the opium revenue could not be relied on for a series of years at present at any rate, it showed no signs of diminution. He would not discuss whether sufficient contributions in aid of the requirements of the State were made by landlords in the different provinces in India ; but it would be admitted by everyone that most of the wealth of India almost escaped taxation, and did not pay a fair proportion, and that too large a proportion of the burden of the State was borne by the poorest classes. (Hear, hear.)

THE SALT TAX.

The Government had determined to reduce the salt tax, which fell upon these poorest classes. In Bengal the reduction would be 30 per cent., and in the other provinces 20 per cent. The Government had also at length agreed to remit the cotton duty, and to give India the benefits of free trade. (Hear, hear.) India would now be a great free port for an experiment of free trade on the largest and grandest scale. (Hear, hear.) It was only natural that Englishmen should demand from the Government under which they lived that, so far as possible, they should not be inconvenienced in their trade by the application in British dependencies of a principle which had been denounced as inexpedient. (Hear, hear.) This step had been taken, not in deference to any political question or expediency, but deliberately in the interests of the people of India. (Hear, hear.)

PAYMENT FOR THE INDIAN CONTINGENT TO EGYPT.

The addition to the public debt of India was in 1880-1 £5,280,000 ; and in 1881-2 it was £927,000 ; but for 1882-3 it was estimated that they would discharge debt to the amount of £1,118,000. Those figures were arrived at several months ago, before there was any prospect of expenditure on account of the war in Egypt. Whatever might be the ultimate decision of Parliament as to the expenditure that would be incurred, it would, of course, have a material effect on the Indian balances. Up to the present time he had had nothing but telegraphic information on the subject, but he might admit that within the last fortnight he had received from the Government of India what they called a rough and outside estimate of the cost of the Indian contingent of the Egyptian expedition, which put the expenditure for three months at £1,800,000. That was a sum greatly in excess of anything he had anticipated.

Mr. Onslow.—For how many men ?

The Marquis of Hartington said it was for between 5,000 and 6,000 men and a reserve of about 1,500. Until he received full particulars of the estimate, and ascertained on what principle it had been framed, it would be useless for him to attempt to make any further proposals to the House with respect to the charges. Though those charges would affect the ways and means of the year, he was informed that on the side of the account the surplus for 1881-2 would be considerably larger than was estimated, and that the revenue for the first four months of the present year was considerably greater, while the expenditure was somewhat less. (Hear, hear.) There was no reason to suppose, therefore, that, even with the additional expenditure, the Government would be compelled to depart widely from their original proposals, or to make any exceptional arrangements with regard to finance. The two past years had been years of great activity in India with respect to some of the most important financial and social questions. He was afraid that the Home Government had not been able to keep up its activity to that of the Government of India. Nevertheless, during those two years many reforms, military, financial, and social, had been initiated. The statement of Major Baring showed that the Indian Government had availed themselves of the recurrence of favourable seasons and the absence of frontier wars to apply sound and scientific principles to Indian finance ; and they had, he believed, done much to relieve the future of Indian administration from those anxieties and disquietudes which had so often lain so heavily on the prospects of our rule in India. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. Stanhope congratulated Major Baring upon having been able to achieve the repeal of the cotton and general import duties, and expressed a hope that some means would be discovered by which temporary difficulties might in future be met in India, without resorting to those objectionable practices which had hitherto prevailed. He had observed with satisfaction the result of the financial measures adopted by the Government of India four years ago, and which had produced the magnificent surplus given away in the present budget. Insisting upon the necessity of economy in the administration of affairs in India, the right hon. gentleman pointed out that the expenditure for 1881-2, excluding the cost for frontier railways and loss by exchange, was £40,292,000, or three and three-quarters millions more than in the preceding year ; whilst for 1882-3, the expenditure was four and a half millions in excess. The expenditure on public works had increased three millions during the past five years. He did not depreciate the value and importance of public works ; but he feared that in carrying out great and noble objects the Government were in danger of losing sight of economy. Looking to the certain return of famine, the necessity for making provision against a day of drought was as urgent now as it was two or three years ago.

Mr. Cropper drew attention to the opium traffic, which was a danger and a reproach, whilst the evenue from it was uncertain.

Mr. A. Arnold warned the Government against producing a feeling of irritation in the minds of the native population by allowing Europeans to escape from all direct taxation. He hoped greater attention would be paid to the interests of agriculture in India than heretofore.

Mr. O'Donnell, at considerable length, criticised the system of Indian administration asserting that the officials at Madras spent ten months out of the twelve up at the hills, to the neglect of their duties. As to the remission of taxation it would really not affect the poorer classes of India.

Dr. Playfair remarked that as the salt duty was really a poll tax of the worst description he was very glad to hear that there was to be a reduction of 30 per cent. in Bengal and 20 per cent. in Bombay and Madras. The tax ought to be reduced to a minimum compatible with the revenue.

Lord G. Hamilton contended that the improvement in Indian finance was due not to the decrease of expenditure or the increase of taxation, but to natural development and to the successful administration of Sir John Strachey, whose unfortunate error in estimating the cost of the Afghan war had for a time prevented the due recognition of his merits. With regard to the opium traffic, if the fact stated by the Anti-Opium Association were correct, the Government ought to take some steps to suppress the trade with China. But he did not accept those facts. Missionaries and other persons residing in the immediate neighbourhood of seaport towns strongly condemned the opium traffic, but it was a fact that inland, where Indian opium was unkown, the consumption of the native product was very great, and if the Chinese would use this opium, when they could not obtain Indian opium, it seemed absurd to ask India to give up a revenue which was conferring incalculable benefit upon many millions of Indian people.

Sir G. Campbell commented on the enormous charge for sending a comparatively few men from India to Egypt.

Colonel Barttelot asked how it was that the estimated cost of the 6,000 men from India would be £1,800,000, whereas the estimated cost of the 23,000 men from this country was only £2,300,000. If this estimate was correct he certainly would disapprove of the cost of the Indian expedition being thrown on India.

Mr. Reid desired to see more natives employed in the Indian Civil Service.

The Marquis of Hartington, in answer to remarks made by Mr. Stanhope and Lord Geo. Hamilton with respect to the increased expenditure that had taken place for public works, explained that the increased expenditure was made out of the revenue of the year, under the direction of the local Government, and out of the surpluses that had been accumulated in past years. The Government had thought it worth while to appoint a member of the Civil Service for the purpose of conducting the business in relation to public works in India on a uniform basis, but the appointment was not to be regarded in any sense as the initiation of an era of patronage and extravagance. With respect to the estimate for the Indian contingent of the Egyptian expedition, he had already telegraphed for information as to the principles on which it was framed, and until information had been received, it was impossible to determine whether the estimate was excessive or not.

The House went into committee, and the usual resolution was agreed to.

DRESS IN THE DOG DAYS.

How to dress so that we shall least feel the burden of our clothes is a problem whose solution is seldom attempted in this country until the moment when it becomes a matter of almost vital importance. The average Englishman never appears to expect hot weather. He accepts someone's epigrammatic description of our summer : "Three hot days and a thuderstorm;" and when anything further than this is vouchsafed to us he is as surprised as he is resentful. He tells his wife to look out his white waistcoats, and he buys a white hat. Having done this he concludes that nothing more is possible in the direction of fending off the rays of the dog-star, and his life is a continuous growl of disapprobation till cool breezes and summer rain make the temperature more comfortable for him. The average English-woman devotes her attention to the larder and its contents, which a thermometer above 70 deg. may convert from wholesome food into loathsome impurity ; draws down all the blinds in the house, puts on a muslin grwn, and sits down in her shady drawing-room with a pet magazine in her hands. If she should be obliged to go out she finds that her shoes have suddenly become too tight, her bonnet twice its usual weight, while her draperies appear to have taken unto themselves four times their original substance. It is a sad fact that even our lightest materials are made into heavy dresses, owing to the unnecessary masses of trimming which are fashionable. The airy looking flounces, daintily plaited and lightly edged with lace, which adorn the cretonne, zephyr, and sateen dressses of the hour, need to be sewn on a firm foundation. This, in its turn, has to be partly lined, and the result is a weight which belies the appearance of fabrics so soft of texture. Only the most skilful dressmakers can make a fully-trimmed costume comfortably light. We have Mr. Worth to thank for the overloaded ornament of flouncings, beading, fringes, braids, frogs, brandebourgs, which necessitate no small degree of weight-carrying powers on the part of a fashionable woman. Some of the *chef d'œuvres* of the great man-miliner have been so enormously heavy that their overburdened wearers have fainted [illegible]der the task of carrying them, and have even- [illegible]lly employed their maids to copy in lighter [illegible]ics the burdensome masterpiece of the auto- [illegible] of the toilet. Draperies loose and flowing not [illegible]re, but look, cool ; and appearances go far to [illegible] reality in this case. The sight of a [illegible]n tightly encased in a red gown, with coun- [illegible]ce rubicund and shiny, causes the beholder to [illegible] several degrees hotter than he was before, whereas a vison of some pale-faced girl in white and soft seagreen, with large and shady light-trimmed hat, cools one down quite perceptibly.

The pretty crèpe bonnets now in vogue are as cool a headgear as could well be devised. The crown is made of gathered crèpe, the strings are of the same material, and the trimming usually consists of a feather or flower aigrette and nothing more. The Princess of Wales has of late occasionally worn a bonnet of crinoline straw, a revival of a fashion of some years ago. This, too, is rgreeably cool, as the straw is notonly almost transparent, but is so plaited as to leave interstices through which the air may freely pass. Beads add very appreciably to the weight of either hat or bonnet, and they are at present almast universally used upon both. Layers of lace form a cool and becoming covering for the head, and the re-appearence of the white bonnet in the present year of grace will make it an easy matter to treat the head decoratively, and yet with due regard to the exigencies of temperature.

The high hat, that extraordinary finish to man's attire for whose origin it is impossible to account, is simply a a shining misery in very hot weather. Is that a genuine civilization which forces upon the brows of man so heavy a burden and so unlovely ? And is that true culture which denies to him, in the dog-days, the loose duck trousers, the flowing tie, the linen coat, the wide slippers, and the large but light Panama hat, in which the American or West Indian planter finds his day's work not only a possibility but a pleasant one in weather hotter than we ever feel ? Civilization and culture have done little for the Englishman in the matter of dress They force his neck into the all-round collar, his knees into trousers so tight that one wonders how he ever got into them, and how he will ever get out ; his feet into pointed boots, and does not even in compensation make him picturesque. There is another misery, too, which is darkly shadowed forth in certain rigid—unnaturally rigid—lines about the waist, and in a faint sound as of creaking. Can it be that men are found who voluntarily undergo the martyrdom of the tightly laced corset ? While others, their fellow-countrymen, prefer the chance of sunstroke to the implied effeminacy of carrying an open umbrella under the glare of sunshine that runs the thermometer up to three figures !

Englishwomen are again taking into favour cool white pique waistcoats, such as they used to wear under Zouave jackets. These latter are replaced by the closely-fitting, tailor-made habit-bodice, à la Redfern, with turned-down collar and revers, as on a man's coat, and pointed basques in front, the whole buttoning by three or four buttons across the waistcoat, leaving the latter visible above and below the waist. For cool travelling dresses, nothing can surpass a light tweed suit worn over a white waistcoat, and so compact, even in its trimmings, that not even a night spent in the train can make it otherwise than neat and tidy. The fan is one of those things which are excellent in theory but disappointing in practice. The current of air produced by its movement is doubtless very pleasant, but the exertion needed to produce it makes the wielder of it hotter than she was before.

There are cool colours, hot colours, and absolutely cold ones. Among the former are pale blue, especially if mixed with pure white, pale yellow, sea green, and some of the lighter tints of grey. The transparent gauze which has been in such favour this season is the beau ideal of texture for wear in the dog-days, but even it, in such tints as scarlet, orange, prawn-pink, coral-red, or terra-cotta colour, loses its suggestion of coolness to a great extent. In pale blue, worn over white, it is admirably cool. One of the most beautiful women in England wore such a gown in the Club garden at Cowes last week. She is tall, fair, and slight. Her dress was conventional enough as regards the skirt, but the bodice was arranged after the fashion of an old portrait, many folds coming from either shoulder and crossing each other on the bosom, the opening at the neck being filled in with thickly-laid though filmy folds of lace. The transparent sleeves finished at the elbow in waves of lace which washed up upon a shore of sand-coloured gloves. Slate-colour is in high favour ; it is difficult to say why. Not only is it commonplace and unpeefic, but it is peculiarly unbecoming. Dead and cold of hue, because it never answers the light, but with a kind of sneer it possesses the solitary recommendation of looking cool in hot weather ; but even in this respect it is eclipsed by the new "mirror-grey," which is achieved by a skilful mixture of black and white. In satin this tint recalls the surface of a shady pool. In gauze or grenadine it resembles a cloud. A lady at Goodwood appeared in a dress of this colour, with a veritable silver lining showing at the neck, the wrist, and about the tunic.

White gowns would look much cooler than they do were they not made so excessively tight as at present. The "Molière shirt" bodices, in which a loose drapery falls at the waist, imparts a pleasant idea of coolness, but a tightened waist girt in by a black and silver belt, suggestive of harness to both ears and eyes, is not a sight calculated to make one forget that we are in the dog-days. White or cream-coloured lace, made over pale mauve, yellow, or blue, looks cool ; and black itself, manipulated in a similar way, may partially lose its heat-compelling properties. There are persons who look and feel cool in black velvet, and others who in merest muslin or lightest linen act like an adjacent stove upon their unlucky neighbours. A round, fat man, with little neck but abundance of waist, usually belongs to the latter class. He gasps and blows and ejaculates, growing hotter with each remonstrance he addresses to the heat. To be a travelling companion with such a man on a broiling August day is under the most favourable circumstances unpleasant, and on the Underground Railway a stupendous trial. The fat woman usually talks less of her suffering, probably from a mistaken idea that if she does not allude to it herself no one will be likely to discover that she is stout ; but she shares with her afflicted male compeer the curious peculiarity of "spreading" unduly over at least two seats of a railway carriage, to the great discomfort of others who, though slighter, still require a few inches on which they may exist, more or less beautifully, during their journey.

The basket hats worn by some lovers of eccentricity this year are cool of aspect, especially when surrounded by a freshly-plucked spray of hop leaves with pendant blooms, as we saw one two days ago. This kind of millinery, however, enjoys but a brief span of life. Velvet parasols are in vogue, but are, in every respect, a mistake. Those of straw-work are lightest and most protective. They are slightly suggestive of a bee-hive, but look well when wreathed with long sprays of wild roses or clusters of field flowers. A french marquise, who "express" the latest dicta of the mode at Trouville, appeared the other morning in a high pointed basket hat, a straw-work parasol and fan to match, all three being thickly garlanded with blue corn-flowers. Her dress was corncoloured tusser silk, tied with some miles of blue satin ribbon. With tan-coloured shoes and gloves both embroidered with gold beads, this lovely little lady—a brilliant brunette—presented a fresh and dainty picture of pure consistency—a "harmony in blue and gold."—*Daily News.*

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD AT FROHSDORFF.

ABOUT twenty-six miles from Vienna, near the Hungarian frontier, stands the Castle of Frohsdorff, a very plain white building, three storeys high, with fifteen large windows and nine small ones in front, and a high roof pierced by attic skylights, like the old Tuileries Palace. A chapel adjoins this very unpicturesque mansion, which is reached by a stone bridge over a dried moat. The country round is bare and dreary, being a wide, green, treeless plain, extending to the Styrian mountains, which in the height of summer are generally capped with snow. A few cottages are grouped near the park, and within two or three miles lies the dull town of Neustadt. Frohsdorff is essentially a place for retirement from the world, whence its ambitions, political intrigues, and military movements can be viewed as from a superior height, without any participation in the strife. It has therefore been appropriately selected for the abode of the last heir of the old Bourbon dynasty, still fondly known to the French Legitimists as Henry V.—not a Pretender, but, according to Divine right, the lawful King of France. The house once belonged to the Lichtenstein family, but was acquired by Caroline Murat, the ex-Queen of Naples, from whom it was bought for its present occupant whose ordinary appellation, the Comte de Chambord, is only an incognito, like that of the Countess of Balmoral ; for his father was the Duc de Berri, and he was himself created Duc de Bordeaux at his baptism. Here he lives with a suit of about eight members of the old French aristocracy, whose wives or daughters are ladies-in-waiting to Queen Marie Thérèse, as the Comtesse de Chambord is generally styled among themselves.

No birth ever caused more rejoicing to the Conservatives throughout Europe than that of Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonne of France, on September 29, 1820 ; for the want of an heir to the two sons of Charles X. seemed to presage the revival of the Republican and Bonapartist factions, which had been effectually crushed in 1815, after thirteen years of war. But there was nothing new or young about the restored Royal Family to draw the French people towards the princes whom they had driven into exile, and who had all subsequently carried arms against their future subjects, and been forced back upon them by foreign troops. The Jacobins in 1820 were already beginning to reassert themselves by violent attacks on the Royal Family in the public press ; and in the previous February the Duc de Berri had fallen a victim to an assassin, whose only motive, it appeared, was to destroy the last hope of a descendant to the elder Bourbon race. To the old Legitimists about the Court, the very day on which the Duke's posthumous son came into the world clearly pointed out the work prepared for him. It was the feast of St. Michael, the slayer of the dragon, and the infant was doubtless destined to crush the hydra of Revolution and anarchy. His lively indiscreet mother had little in common with the stern and melancholy Dauphiness, the only surviving child of Louis XVI., who presided with uncompromising dignity, first over her uncle's and then over her father-in-law's Court. The Duchesse de Berri, therefore, paid long visits to her native city of Naples, and subsequently married her equerry, while her son was educated under the auspices of his severe aunt and her clerical advisers, and surrounded by a state and ceremony which was a matter of regret to all sensible people in Paris. Then came the Revolution of 1830, when the Duc d'Orleans chose to reign in his own right as "Louis Philippe I., King of the French," rather than assume the inferior part of Regent during the minority of Henry V. The Royal boy, in whose favour Charles X. and the Dauphin had both abdicated, consequently fled with his grandfather and uncle to the Palace of Holyrood, where they lived for two years, till the Scottish climate and financial difficulties compelled them to seek the hospitality of Austria. At first they settled near Goritz, where, four years later, Charles X. died. The Dauphiness, broken down with her early sorrows and later disappointments, must have been an uncongenial guardian to a spirited boy. At the Tuileries, her nehhew's childish misdemeanours used to be punished by ecclesiastical penances ; but at Frohsdorff he had little scope for youthful follies, and was always rigidly kept out of harm's way. He was treated by his attendants and by his aunt as their king ; and having passed his best years with aged relatives, dutifully attending their deathbeds and assisting at funeral services, while his Old World companions regaled him with their bitter experiences of the horrors of the first Revolution, his mind assumed a sober cast, and became saturated with a conviction of his own importance and mission in life.

It was, undoubtedly, a surprise to 'his Majesty' when, in the heyday of early mandood, he was preparing to pay a series of visits, with the intention of offering his hand to some Royal Princess, and it was intimated to his governor, the Duc de Blacas, that he could not be received as the King of France, even at the Court of Russia, though she had for years refused to acknowledge the claims of Louis Philippe. He surmounted the difficulty by adopting the incognito title by which he is now known ; and, much to his credit, has never since been willingly addressed with the regal epithet in his own household. But the same obstacles encountered by the late Duke of Orleans and Prince Louis Napoleon, when they sought for a Royal bride, were greater in the case of the Comte de Chambord. At that time matrimonial alliances with foreign States were considered to entail real political responsibilities. This idea stood in the way of his marriage with the present Queen Olga of Wurtemberg, which was at one time thought of, as she was of a suitable age ; and he ended by espousing his cousin, an Austrian Archduchess of Modena, who was three years his senior. This amiable lady is now very deaf, and looks more like his mother than his wife ; for light hair, a fair complexion, and blue eyes such as his wear well. They have no children.

The Comte de Chambord strongly resembles the older members of his family, but his features are more refined, and his expression is more intellectual. He has been slightly lame, owing to a fall from his horse, since he was twenty-one ; so that he has never been able to take much outdoor active exercise, and from this cause, added to hereditary predisposition, is somewhat stout. The usual cup of coffee and roll begin the day at Frohsdorff, and then the *déjeuner à la fourchette*, or luncheon, at twelve o'clock. The Comte usually passes a busy morning with his secretary, answering letters, or reading the numerous communications from his devoted adherents in France. After dinner, the Comtesse de Chambord's ladies play the piano, or conversation wiles away the evening, for the Comte does not seem to have inherited his grandfather's taste for whist. Many visitors also find their way to Frohsdorff ; and probably the Comte never spent a happier day than when he first received his Orleans cousins, the Duc de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Comte de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres, for his heart had long warmed towards these relatives, once his rivals, but then his companions in misfortune, and for years it had been his cherished wish to make their personal acquaintance. While Louis Philippe, when at the Tuileries, had not ventured to permit funeral requiems to be sung in the French churches for Charles X., a mass was celebrated in the chapel at Frohsdorff, in 1850, for the soul of the exile who had just died at Claremont ; and a similar service was held on the receipt of the news of Prince Louis Napoleon's unhappy end. They were both Frenchmen, and the Comte has always been wise enough to let personal animosities die with the dead. There was, consequently, no unpleasant recollection to mar the interview with his Orleans kinsmen. The evenings they spent together, chatting like brothers, and talking over the past and future prospects of France, stand out prominently in the rather monotonous records of life at Frohsdorff. To Don Carlos the Comte has also been a generous relation, as well as to the four half-brothers and sisters who were the result of his mother's second marriage with the Duc de la Garcia.

The Comte de Chambord is no plotter, no believer in *coups d'état*, but waits patiently till it shall please Providence to call him to his own at the right moment ; and if that moment never arrives, a prolonged banishment is better in his eyes than a crown obtained by bloodshed, or by concessions to popular prejudice which his forefathers would have disdained. Otherwise no one can possibly suppose that he prefers Frohsdorff and Venice to Fontainebleau and Paris. The claimant to the oldest monarchy in Europe, the eldest son of the Church, is not the man to wait in the anterooms of more fortunate sovereigns, begging for a throne ; but in his view an act of abdication would be like Esau's sale of his birthright. He has never fought under foreign flags, or tried to win his people's favour by the achievement of distinction in a foreign land. He considers his title is inalienable ; to his courtiers, Napoleon I. is but General Bonaparte ; and Louis Philippe and Napoleon III., whose authority was never consecrated by a coronation at Rheims, were mere Presidents chosen by the will of the people. It must be admitted that there is much of antique dignity in the Count's attitude, and befitting the blue blood of the descendent of a long line of kings. That attitude has also probably been the happiest and most patriotic he could have assumed as regarded France ; for he would have added greatly to her difficulties if he had been a political intriguer ; and he would have done much harm to the cause of the Gallican Church, or of religion in France, if he had used the influence of the priests, as he might certainly have done, to secure his own temporal interests.—*The World.*

THE GATLING GUN.

DR. Gatling writes to the *Army and Navy Journal* (New York) as follows concerning some improvements he has been making in the original machine gun—the Gatling :—"The new improvements recently made in the feed of the Gatling gun have proved a great success. This improved feed is positive and certain in its action, and enables the gun to be fired at all angles of elevation or depression, and gives it a power and effectiveness not heretofore attained by any other fire-arm. In other words, with this new improvement balls can be fired into the air from the gun at the rate of over a thousand per minute, and by giving the gun the required degrees of elevation, the balls so discharged can be made to fall on men behind entrenched positions at any distances, say from 100 to 3,500 yards from the gun. This principle of high angle, or mortar fire, from machine guns, opens up as it were a new idea in the science of gunnery ; at all events furnishes a new and certain means of destroying men in entrenched position. It is a fact, well known to scientific gunmen, that musket balls fired into the air descend with sufficient force to penetrate two or four inches of timber, and showers of such balls fired from a Gatling gun (by giving the gun proper elevation) would be as effective as if discharged directly from the gun at the object penetrated. By the use of range-finders and other means, distances can be easily determined, and as stated, by giving the gun certain degrees of elevation, the balls discharged from it can be made to fall with certainty at the point desired, and as the range of the gun can be maintained while it is being fired, a continuous shower of balls can be discharged in the air and rained down, as it were, on the heads of men behind ordinary breastworks. The foregoing results can be easily attained by the intelligent use of the Gatling gun as now constructed. The lock mechanism of the gun has also been greatly improved. New extractors are now used which never fail to extract the cartridge shells after the same have been fired. These improvements are the invention of Mr. J. G. Accles, who has been for years past in the employ of the Gatling Gun Company."

PIRACY IN THE CHINA SEAS.

MR. ALFRED E. HIPPISLEY, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Hongkong, appends the following account of the doings of the Pirate Hwang Chinman, to his report on the trade of Wenchow for 1881 :—

Considerable trouble has been caused during the past year to the authorities of both this prefecture and that (the T'aichow) immediately adjacent to its northern boundary by the depredations both on land and by sea, of a pirate robber named Hwang Chinman, or Wang Yut'ien or of bands of desperadoes recognising him as their nominal chief. Some years ago, it appears this man was arrested by the military as one of a band who had committed serious outrages, and forwarded to Hwach'iao-hsien for trial. The Assistant Magistrate there, however, came forward to guarantee his honesty, and he was discharged. To understand his subsequent career it is necessary to glance at a map of this province. Between the Ou river on the south and the Ch'iao river on the north, and running down almost to the coast, stretches a tract, some hundreds of square miles in extent, of desolate hill country, sparsely inhabited by a population of the poorest means and most turbulent character. Law can scarcely be said to exist within its limits. It is chiefly the home of numerous and well-armed gangs of robbers, who make it a base from which to organise raids upon the wealtheir inhabitants, around its outskirts or, in conjunction with the island fishermen, to attack trading junks frequenting the ports. To this district Hwang Chinman retired and speedily collected around him a band of nearly 100 of these desperate characters. His raids were organised with such daring and skill, and attended with such marked success, that he rapidly gained a most unenviable notoriety ; and in the course of time became recognised as their leader by the other robber chiefs, who had, it is said, a following of nearly 4,000 men, armed with muskets and well supplied with ammunition. In spite, however, of this nominal chieftainship, the bands seem to act independently but Hwang Chinman was thus able to increase largely his own personal bands, and to raise the number of his own piratical craft to eleven sail. On land he seems to have confined his operations to the attack and robbery of official yamens, Likin offices, grain tribute warehouses, and pawn shops, or to the seizure of wealthy individuals to be held to ransom. If he succeeded in capturing officials or literati, he executed them with scant ceremony ; but the lower classes and small traders remained unmolested, and even assistance was readily given by him to those in distress. On sea he allowed junks belonging to his native prefecture, Taichow, to pass freely, attacking those only which arrived with produce from other ports. By such conduct he came to be regarded by the populace as the champion of the weak against the strong, and of the poor against the rich. By them he has been kept well informed of the movements of troops, and when hard pressed has been readily sheltered or provided with the means of escape.

Two years ago an expedition on a large scale was organised from Taichow-fu for his capture. A thousand Hunan braves under General Lo were despatched against him. They drove him and his band into a defile in the Yent'ang range, which runs through the tract of desolate country above described, but there the robbers defended themselves with such address that nearly 100 of the Government troops were killed or wounded, and Hwang Chinman made good his escape without the loss of one of his followers. During the past year, however, his proceedings have been characterised by an audacity previously unknown, and which has caused something like panic among the officials along the seaboard. In many of the outrages which have been committed, Hwang Chinman was not, however, personally the leader ; but as his name alone suffices to strike terror, it is made use of by all gangs of robbers, and he thus gains credit for every act of robbery or lawlessness committed.

In the middle of July six trading vessels were plundered off Chumen, in the Yuhwan district. Two gunboats were despatched against the pirates : so soon, however, as these latter were sighted, one of the gunboats turned and escaped, and her companion, being insufficiently supplied with ammunition, was captured and burnt, and the captain and all his crew, with three exceptions, were put to the sword. A few days afterwards the piratical boats were seen in the neighbourhood with colours flying the ensigns bearing the characters Prince Chinman. On the 24th July the district prison at Linhai was broken open and the prisoners, some 20 robbers, released. Two days later the Likin station at Hsitien, on the confines of the Fênhwa and Ninghai districts, was attatcked, the official in charge hung to a hook by his nose, and everything in the station carried off. On the 28th, the district warehouse for tribute-grain at Linhai was plundered, and nearly $1,000 carried off.

On the 27th August Hwang Chinman made a descent upon Hwach'iao, to revenge himself upon the military officer who had arrested him years previously. In the general exodus which news of the pirate fleet's approach had caused, this officer had, however, fled. Among the few who remained was the Assistant Magistrate who, on the occasion of Hwang's arrest years before, had obtained his release, and who now thought he could have nothing to fear from one to whom he had rendered so great a service. He was, however, mistaken. He was massacred, together with the whole of his family. His servants and everything of value, whether Government or private property, were carried off by the pirates, and the buildings were razed to the ground. The pirates did not leave till the following day, and then did so boldly, with colours flying.

On the 6th September the Likin station at Chinch'ing, in the T'aip'ing district, was plundered, and the officer in charge carried off and held to ransom for $2,000. His family raised $500, but while negotiations were pending, approach of Government vessels forced the pirates to put to sea. These vessels were the Arsenal gunboats Yuenk'ai Fupo and Chi'an, with the newly appointed Prefect of T'aichow, Ch'eng Pangkan, on board. The gunboats overtook the piratical fleet, comprising some 20 vessels, off K'anmen, and at once engaged them. The pirates, half their fleet having been lost, and their chief, Hwang Chinman, being wounded, drew off into the neighbouring creeks, and, under cover of night, succeeded in slipping past the gunboats. They made for Ch'uan tung men, in the Yoch'ing district, the garrison of which place fled at their approach. The pirates landed, abandoning their vessels, and, aided by a native guide, succeeded in making good their escape into the hill country to the rear, carrying their leader on an improvised litter. In the meanwhile, reinforcements of Government troops had been hurried up, but the night being dark and a heavy storm raging, they soon abandoned the pursuit. Had the troops pressed forward, it seems probable that they might at that time have captured or destroyed the entire band, for their ammunition was exhausted, they were dispirited by the wound their leader had sustained, and incommoded in their movements by having to carry him. Since that day Hwang Chinman has not, I believe, personally led any expedition.

On the 16th September the Arsenal gunboat Chao-wu, Captain Yeh, was ordered to proceed against the pirates. On arriving at K'an men, the captain learned that the place had just been visited by them, but that at the approach of gunboat they had retired up to a creek with all speed. Taking with him his brother, two officers, 19 of his own crew, and a company of Wenchow braves (40 rank and file and their officers), he started in pursuit by boat, and Major Tsao, of the Yoch'ing garrisson, was to support him on shore with a body of 100 men. The pirates, being close pressed, abandoned their boats and fled inland. Captain Yeh then landed on his men and followed them. After penetrating a considerable distance into a wooden and difficult country, they met, as though by chance, and individual who was at the time supposed to be a peasant, but who turned out to be one of the robber's confederates. When questioned as to the whereabouts of these latter, he professed to know where they were hidden, and volunteered to act as guide. He led Captain Yeh and his men some distance further inland to a group of cottages which proved to be the haunt of a robber-chief named Hsiang Meng-mei, and then disappeared—to report, as was subsequently supposed, to his chief who had just returned from a raid upon the neighbourhood of Taichow in which he had been worsted. Not suspecting treachery, Captain Yeh called a halt for the midday meal, which was taken by himself and officers in one of the cottages. No sooner, however, had he appeared outside the door than shots were fired upon him by the robbers, who had concealed themselves in a wood close by, and he received two balls in the breast. He did not, however, fall. He shouted to the Youch'ing and Wenchow troops to advance to the attack ; but they lost no time in placing as wide a distance as possible between the robbers and themselves. The officers and men of the gunboat seem to have rallied bravely round their captain, and his brother carried him some distance ; but the robbers seeing that the troops had fled, sallied forth in overpowering numbers, and the ammunition of the gunboat men been exhausted, and some of their party being already wounded, they and their officers were forced to abandon Captain Yeh and also seek safety in flight. A force from the gunboat set forth next morning to search for the captain. He was found lying in the grass, decapitated. Thus perished a young and very promising officer. His head was subsequently recovered by a payment, it is said, of $50 to the natives. Two of the robbers were captured, but one was so badly wounded that he died shortly after. The Chao-wu then returned to Wenchow, where a mass was celebrated with great ceremony, and the surviving robber executed to propitiate Captain Yeh's *manes*. During the Chao-yu's absence, 16 robbers who had taken part in the piratical attacks in July, already described, had been captured at Yoch'ing and sent on to Wenchow, where they were at once beheaded. The expedition above detailed was undobtedly conducted with rashness and want of forethought, but instances almost exactly parallel have occured within the last few years with disciplined European troops, led by officers of longer and more trained experience than Captain Yeh had.

The supposed leader of the gang who killed Captain Yeh (Hsiang Meng-mei) was some time after arrested in the Hwang yen district and beheaded. His brother, Hsiang Hsiao-mei, was also arrested a short while since in the Yoch'ing district, and sent to Wenchow, where, on the 8th January of this year, he underwent the same punishment.

Considerable consternation was caused in Wenchow itself by the discovery in August last that the guns on the city wall and outside the east gate had been spiked, and by the capture, shortly after, in the creep outside the same gate, of a Tichow boat laden with muskets and ammunition. The crew of this boat succeeded in escaping under the cover of night (when the capture was made), and inquiry has failed to discover any clue as to who spiked the guns or for what object the muskets were intended. It was supposed, however, that some of the robber-band contemplated an attack upon the city itself. The Guards, therefore, at the gates where doubled, stringent orders were issued that the gates should be closed at 8 p.m., and the keys carried to the commandant's yamen ; night patrols were instituted, and fire brigades, aggregating over 1,000 men, were organised.—*Celestial Empire.*

REPORTED INSURRECTION IN COREA.

THE *London and China Telegraph* hears that telegrams have been received in London reporting that an outbreak had occurred in Corea. The Japanese Legation had been attacked, and the telegram further states that the King and Queen had been assassinated. There has existed all along a party, headed by one of the most influential of Corean statesmen, whose desire has been to drive away the foreigners and to return to the old state of things. In recent years this party seemed to have been superseded by a more progressive party, who were favour able to foreign intercourse ; and it was under its régime that the treaties with the United States and England have been entered into. These acts must have become intolerable to the feelings of the anti-foreign party, who in the meantime had not ceased to exist. Their incensed feelings manifested themselves in open hostilities against foreigners generally, but more especially against the Japanese, on account of their having been the first who introduced the foreign element into Corea. The Press Association states that the reported events in the Corea, although startling, are not recent. A month ago information was received at the Foreign Office of the assassination of the native Queen, and now there is some reason to feer that the King has also been killed. In view of the insurrection and its results, Japan is understood to be fitting out an expedition against the Corea, chiefly to seek redress for the violence done to Japanese residents there ; but China interposes an objection, declaring that the duty belongs to China as the sovereign Power to restore order and tranquillity. The contention may give rise to somewhat serious difference between China and Japan.

A MARVAL OF SURGERY.

DR. ROSWELL PARK writes from Prague to the *British Medical Journal* :—"I have had the pleasure of a rather extended interview with a patient whose larynx and epiglottis Professor Gussenbauer removed over a year ago. Six weeks after the operation he began to wear part of the artificial larynx, and, after accustoming himself to this, he gradually learned how to introduce and use the reed which takes the place of the vocal cords. This apparatus was made for him by Rothe, who has also done some work for the Reese Hospital. The patient is a riding teacher, is reputed the best rider in Prague, is busy from morning to night, talking all day, and suffers not the slightest inconvenienc or pain. His voice is, of course, very monotonous, but his enunciation is excellent, his speech perfectly intelligible, and he eats and drinks with perfect facility. Three intralaryngeal operations had been previously made, before Gussenbauer attempted his feat. This case is said to be the best living example of what the art of the surgeon and the mechanician can accomplish for such a terrible disease as cancer of the larynx.

EXPANDING THE LUNGS.

IF the mere act of whistling can help and cheer a man so much, why should it be denied to a woman ? If whistling will drive away the blues and be company for a lonesome person, surely woman have much more need of its services than their brothers, for to them come many more such occasions than to men. There are many who have not the gift of song. Why should they not whistle as they rock the cradle or perform their household duties, or accompany themselves on the piano ? But there is a physical or hygienic advantage in whistling which should excuse it against all the canons of propriety or "good form." It is often remarked that the average girl is so narrow-chested, and in that respect compares so unfavourably with her brother May this not be due in some measure to this habit of whistling which every boy acquires as soon as he arrives at the dignity of pants, and girls seldom do ? Let anyone try for five minutes the inhaling and exhaling of the breath as occurs in the act of whistling and the effect on the lungs and chest cannot fail to be noticed. A daily practice of this kind would be of more benefit than all the patent inspirators and chest expanders in the market. An eminent medical authority says : "All the men whose business is to try the wind instruments made at the various factories before sending them off for sale are, without exception, free from pulmonary affections. I have known many who, when entering upon this calling, were very delicate, and who, nevertheless, though their duty obliged them to blow for hours together, enjoyed perfect health after a certain time." The action of blowing wind instruments is the same as that of whistling, consequently the effect should be the same, according to the amount of exercise taken.—*Phrenological Journal.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MUTINY ON BOARD SHIP.

PARTICULARS has been received in London of a mutiny which took place on board the large ship Northern Light, during which an Irishman named Francis Murrin stabbed the mate of the vessel four times, causing injuries from which it was feared he could not recover. The vessel put into New London in a damaged state whilst going to Yokohama. The crew were disaffected, and the captain had to call the United States revenue officers, who forced the men into the forecastle of the vessel and fastened them in. On the following morning the men broke open the door, and proceeded aft with the intention, it was thought, of attacking the officers. The latter drew their revolvers, and at the point of the muzzle forced the men to their quarters. The captain then instructed the mate to put some of the men in irons, for which purpose the sailors, one by one, were ordered on the poop. The first man was put in irons, and whilst the mate was about to place them on the second man, Francis Murrin, the latter stabbed the mate four times in the stomach. The master of the Northern Light then hoisted a flag to the authorities for assistance, when a party of revenue men boarded the vessel with drawn cutlasses and subdued the revolt. Murrin was placed in prison, and others of the crew were arrested. The mate was not expected to live long. Murrin, when charged with the offence, said the mate had abused the men shamefully during the voyage, and that if he (Murrin) had not killed the mate others would. Murrin is 36 years of age, and a native of Dublin.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

THE Ladies' Land League has been dissolved, and its work will be undertaken by a new organization.

PRINCE BISMARCK's nervous neuralgic complaint has returned with great intensity. He is said to suffer extremely.

IT is a veteran jest to say that, "While a hen lays an egg, a ship lays to," but on board the vessel you can actually see a belay.

A CHINESE merchant from Shanghai had a seat under the gallery in the House of Commons while the Indian Budget was under discussion.

A CABLEGRAM says :—"The bulk of the Zulu warriors, having married, desire peace." Just the same with the Zulus as other folks.

A SAN FRANCISCO man has been arrested for deceiving a widow. While his crime is to be abhorred, it must be admitted that his genius commands admiration.

A GEORGIA paper has the following among its marriage notices :—"On the 18th instant, Mr. T. Winkle to Miss Racheal Starr. T Winkle, T Winkle, little Starr."

THE Dutch Minister of Justice has issued an order prohibiting the pigeon-shooting matches which were to have been held on the Rustenburg estate, near Venenburg.

A NEW regulation has been published in Russia by which the punishment for "insult to the Sovereign" will in future be only sixteen months' imprisonment, instead of eight years' hard labour.

A MARRIAGE is arranged to take place between Major-General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, Bart., and Miss Vaughan, eldest daughter of the late Viscountess Forbes and Mr. Thomas Nugent Vaughan.

THE Maori chiefs had an interview with the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House on Aug. 17. It is believed that this interview will have a most beneficial effect on the native tribes in New Zealand.

THE territorial division system in the Austrian army will come in force in September. The reorganization of the artillery is now going on, and a railway service on the model of the Prussian is to be formed.

A TELEGRAM from Naples, August 16, states :—Miss Wade, a young English lady who went out sketching on Mount Epomeo, at Ischia, did not return home at night, and was discovered at the bottom of a deep ravine in a dying condition.

THE *Italia Militare* says that this year there will be manœuvres of a division of cavalry in North Italy, and of a brigade of three cavalry regiments at Caserta and Capua. The manœuvres were to last from the middle of August till the 1st of September.

THE s.s. Ceylon has completed her voyage round the world. A passenger telegraphed to the *Daily News* from Madeira on August 13 :—We arrived here today, all well, having spent two days each at St. Vincent and Teneriffe. We leave on Tuesday, and are due to reach Southampton on the 21st.

THE Prime Minister has given special sittings to Mr. McLeod, the photographer in attendance at the House of Commons, for a portrait taken in commemoration of the fiftieth year of the right hon. gentleman's public life. The result is a very striking likeness.

BURDETTE says :—"A new contribution basket has just been invented, which rings a gong every time a button without an eye, or a ten cent. piece with one, is dropped into it. The first Sunday it was tried in an Amsterdam church it went off like a Gatling gun the whole round trip."

ALTHOUGH no note has been presented on behalf of Spain to the Great Powers, the claims of Spain to be consulted in regard to the protection of the Suez Canal have been placed before them. The Spanish Minister at the Court of St. James has communicated to Lord Granville the opinion of the Government of Spain.

THE Union Company's steamer Athenian arrived at Plymouth at 9-10 A.M. on Tuesday, July 8. Her dates are—Algoa Bay, July 14 ; Table Bay, July 18, 4.30 P.M. ; and Madeira, August 3. She made the passage from Table Bay to Plymouth in 20 days 16 hours 20 minutes, less detentions—20 hours 50 minutes.

"I WISH," said a farmer's wife to her husband and six sons, "that some of you would shoot the yaller cat." So they all, when they happened to think of it, went and loaded the gun. Luckily it was the youngest son that fired it, for he was very healthy and could stand being kicked through the fence.

A GENTLEMAN made a rockery in front of his house, in which he planted some beautiful ferns, and having put up the following notice, found it more efficient and less expensive than spring-guns and man-traps. The fear-in-spring inscription was : "Beggars, beware ! Scolopen-driums and Polypodiums are set here."

Two men who endeavoured to enter the gardens of the Tuileries during a recent fête and display of fireworks by climbing over the fences incautiously made an effort to raise themselves by holding on to some wires forming part of the system of illumination by electricity. Both received immediately a shock which killed them.

MRS. LANGTRY will appear at the Imperial Theatre on the 16th of September for twelve nights previous to her departure for America. She will sail from Liverpool on the 30th of September, and is expected to appear in New York at the end of October. She has engaged Mr. J. G. Taylor, Miss Kate Hodson, and Mr. Grahame to accompany her on her tour.

A TELEGRAM from Vienna, August 11, says :—The *Presse* publishes, under all reserve, a telegram from Czernowitz, stating that several respectable Russian merchants, who arrived there to-day from Novaselitza, in Bessarabia, report that General Ignatieff has been arrested at his seat in the Government of Kamenetz Podolski, and escorted to St. Petersburg.

A YANKEE one day asked his lawyer how an heiress might be carried of. "You cannot do it with safety," said the counsellor ; "but I'll tell you what you may do. Let her mount a horse and hold a bridle whip ; do you then mount behind her, and you are safe, for she runs away with you." The next day the lawyer found that it was his own daughter who had run away with his client.

MDME. DAMALA (SARAH BERNHARDT) has purchased for her son, who will be eighteen years of age in six months, the lease of the Ambigu Theatre. She gives 85,000fr. with 40,000 as half a year's rent in advance, all stage properties being included, and the lease having five years to run. Mdme. Damala is also said to be one of the purchasers of the Théâtre des Nations, where she will play in the winter of 1883, the Vaudeville having secured her services for next winter.

THERE is reason to believe, the *Daily News* says, that the Marquis of Salisbury was disposed, after the vote of the Conservative peers, at his house on Thursday, to resign the leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Lords ; but it is believed that his lordship was induced to abstain from acting upon his first impulse, especially after the expressions of general confidence in his leadership which accompanied the vote of thanks unanimously passed to him at the close of the proceedings in Arlington-street.

IT is somewhat humiliating to our outside barbaric self-esteem to be told on high authority that "the decadence of Japanese art coincides with the growth of the feeling which led to the opening of the country to intercourse with Western nations." "Since then," says Mr. Bowes, "its character has entirely changed, and Japanese art is now, alas, almost a thing of the past." From certain tokens it would seem that the Japanese Government have begun to preceive the danger of this loss of their old individuality ; since it was but the other day that the Japanese papers informed us that the authorities had suddenly closed their art school at Yokohama, and dismissed the French artists who have been busily at work there preparing the young Japanese to compete in the Salon.

THE following is an old story :—"I say, cap'n," cried a little keen-eyed man, as he landed from a steamer at Natchez ; "I say, cap'n, these here aren't all. I've left somethin' on board, that's a fact." "Them's all the plunder you brought on board, anyhow," answered the captain. "Wal, I see now ; I grant it's O. K. accordin' to list : four boxes, three chests, two band-boxes, and portmanty ; two hams, one part cut, three ropes of inyens, and a tea-kettle. But see, cap'n, I'm dubersome ; I feel there's somethin' short, tho' I've counted um nine times over, and never took my eyes off um while on board ; there's somethin' not right, somehow." "Wal, stranger, time's up ; them's all I knows on ; so just fetch your wife and five children out of the cabin, cos I'm off." "Them's am ? Darn it, them's um ? I know'd I'd forgot somethin' !"

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made at once to remove these annoying infirmities, and of establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attend the old method of treating ulcerative inflammations, scrofulous affections, and scorbutic annoyances. The most timid invalids may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety with certain success, provided a moderate attention be bestowed on their accompanying "Directions." Both the preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such succour.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1882.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Prommissory Notes .. Rs. 100 8 a 100 9
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) .. " 101 8 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) .. " 107 2 a
4 Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) New Loan) " 107 2 a
4 Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) .. Nominal.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

4 Per Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20 Rs. 300 a
East Indian Railway .. .. ..
Annuity Class A. .. .. per £1 Nominal.
Annuity Class B. .. .. per £1 ....
Deferred Annuity .. .. per £100 ....
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway .. .. per £10 Rs. 148 a 150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway .. .. per £20 " 280 a

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) .. Rs. 100 12 a 101

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 [1884] .. .. Rs. 104 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1865 [1885] .. .. " 104 12 a
6 Per Cent. of 1866 [1888] .. .. " 106 6 a
6 Per Cent. of 1867 [1887] .. .. " 107 14 a
6 Per Cent. of 1870 [1890] .. .. " 110 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1872 [1892] .. .. " 111 0 a
5 Per Cent. of 1878 [1908] .. .. " 111 0 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 [1902] .. .. " 112 0 a

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881 .. .. Rs. 107 0 a 107 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent. 1878 [1882] Bengal Mills .. 99 a 100
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1882] Bowreah Cotton .. 100 a 101
8 Per Cent. 1882 [1892] Canal Press .. 105 a
7 Per Cent. 1880 [1883] Carew & Co. .. 102 a 103
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1891] Dari. H. Ry. A. .. 102 a
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1896] do. do. B. .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1885] Dunbar Cotton .. 105 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1883] Eastern Cachar Tea 104 a 105
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Fort Gloster Jute .. 104 a
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1883] Howrah Jute .. 103 a
6 Per Cent. 1881 [1886] do. do. .. 103 a
7 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] India General .. 107 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1889] Kurseong Darj. Tea. 100 a
8 Per Cent. 1881 — Kornafuli Assn. .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Oriental Jute (increased to 9 per cent.) .. .. 106 a
9 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] Panbaree and Koorkoorea .. .. .. 101 a 102
10 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Runglee Rungliot Tea .. .. .. 103 a 104
9 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Raneegunge Coal .. 105 a 106
10 Per Cent. 1881 [1888] Sapakati Tea .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Sing. & Murmah .. 103 a 104
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1888] Teesta Valley Tea .. 107 a

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	s. d.	
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	..1 8 7-16 a	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	..1 8 5-16 a	
Do. at 3 months' sight	..1 8¼ a	
Do. on *demand*..	..1 8 1-16 a	
Credit Bills [1st class] at 6 months' sight.	1 8	19-32
Document Bills [1st class] for acceptance, 6 months' sight	..1 8	19-32
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight.	1 8	21-32
Secretary of State's drafts, last drawings 30th Aug. 1882—Average rate..	..1 8 a	

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

8th June 1882.

Rate of Interest for on demand loans .... 5 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations.		
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Agra Bank, Ld. ..	£10	3 p.ct.	125 a		..
Agra Savings' Bank ..	100	6 do.	125 a		..
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ..	100	7½ do.	172 a		..
Alliance Bank of Simla ..	100	4 do.	134 a	135	..
Bank of Bengal ..	500	5 do.	865 a	867½	X
Bank of Upper India, Ld. ..	100	5 do.	128 a		..
Delhi and London Bank ..	£25	2½ do.	230 a		..
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ..	100	5 do.	120 a	125	..
Mussoorie Bank, Ld. ..	100	4 do.	140 a		..
National Bank of India ..	£12½	2½ do.	98 a		..
Rohilkund Kumaon ..	100	4 do.	107 a	108	..
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	4 do.	507 a	510	X
Uncov. S. Bank [Agra] ..	100	4 do.	92 a		..

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agricult. Phosphates ..	85	nil	19 a	20	..
Alipore Coal. ..	60	..	95 a		..
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld. ..	100	nil	49 a	50	..
Bally Paper Mills Co. ..	£10	y10 p. ct.	169 a		..
Barnagore Jute Factory ..	£10	5 p. ct.	109 a	110	..
Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ..	1,000	5 p. ct.	1,525 a		..
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ..	100	15 ad-int.	150 a		X
Bengal Mills Co., Ld. ..	£100	7½ p. ct.	1,600 a		..
Bengal Silk Co., Ld. ..	100	..	112 a		..
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	18Rp.sh.	400 a		..
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	nil	48 a	49	..
Budge-Budge J. Mills ..	18	11¼ p. ct.	127 a	128	..
Burrakur Coal Co. ..	100	y60 p.ct.	80 a		..
Calcutta Docking Co. ..	700	18Rp.sh.	300 a		..
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	y28 p. ct.	135 a		X
Calcutta Tramways Co. ..	£10	y7½ p. ct.	139 a	140	..
Camperdown P. Co. Ld. ..	100	..	103 a	104	..
Canal Press Co. ..	5,000	...	6,000 a		..
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ..	100	6½ p. ct.	116 a		X
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ..	100	16 ad-int.	114 a	115	X
Darj. Himalayan Ry. Co. ..	100	y 7 p. ct.	118 a	119	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ..	100	......	par.		
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	2 p. ct.	70 a		X
Equitable Coal Co., Ld. ..	250	3½ p. ct.	195 a		..
Fort Gloster Jute Manf. ..	100	2½ p. ct.	90 a		..
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	7 p. ct.	260 a		...
Do. (New issue) ..	200	..	240 a		
Goosery Jute Mills. ..	100	12½ p.ct.	157 a		X
Do. (New issue) ..	10	..	24 a 25 prem		
Gouripore Co., Ld. ..	100	6 p. ct.	103 a		X
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	2½ p. ct.	165 a		X
Hooghly, &c. S. Co. Ld. ..	100	..	par.		..
Howrah Docking Co. ..	500	5½Rp.sh.	100 a	105	..
Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ..	100	10 p. ct.	118 a		X
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ..	1,000	11 p. ct.	1,600 a	1,610	..
Indian P. Cement Co. ..	100	nil	136 a	138	..
Do. (New issue) ..	25	..	15 prem		...
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ..	50	y 5 p. ct.	60 prem		..
Landing & Shipping Co. ..	100	4 p. ct.	61 a		X
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ..	200	7 p. ct.	300 a		..
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ..	100	y12 p. ct.	155 a	160	..
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	nil	82 a	83	..
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ..	500	y 4 p. ct.	440 a		..
New Beerbhoom Coal ..	100	5 p. ct.	95 a	96	...
Rajmahal Stone Co. ..	100	2 p. ct.	90 a		..
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	10ad-int.	100 a		..
Raneegunge Coal Assn. ..	100	y 5 p. ct.	75 a	76	..
Riverside Press Co. ..	90	10ad-int.	98 a		..
R. Scott Thomson & Co. ..	500	2½ad-int.	265 a		..
Seebpore Jute Manfg. ..	100	4 p. ct.	85 a		X
Strand Bank Press Co. ..	100	9 ad-int.	106 a		..
Tarpore Sugar Works ..	100	..	101 a		..
Titaghur Paper Mills ..	20	..	2 a 3 prem		..
T. F. Brown & Co., Ld. ..	100	..	102 a	103	..
Union Jute Co., Ld. ..	75	5 p. ct.	150 a		X
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	13 p. ct.	106 a	107	..

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Yearly.

Adulpore Terai [Darjg]. ..	100	nil ‡	80 a		..
Amicable [Assam] ..	100	nil ‡	80 a		..
Amluckie ..	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100 a		..
Arcuttipore [Cachar] ..	100	4 p. ct. ‡	104 a		..
Assam Company ..	£20	25 p. ct. ‡	624 a	660	..
Balasun [Darjeeling] ..	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105 a		N
Baree [Kangra] ..	100	nil	90 a		..
Bengal [Cachar] ..	100	4 p. ct. ‡	60 a		..
Do. contributory ..	80	4 p. ct. ‡	50 a		..
Bishnauth [Assam] ..	200	nil ‡	260 a		..
Do. contributory ..	100	nil ‡	136 a	138	..
Borelli [Assam] ..	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	160 a	165	..
Burkholah [Cachar] ..	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	66 a	67	..
Central Cachar ..	200	6 p. ct. ‡	120 a		..
Central Terai [Darjg] ..	100	5 p. ct. ‡	75 a		..
Chandypore [Cachar] ..	500	5 p. ct. ‡	500 a		..
Chenga [Darjeeling] ..	100	nil	par.		..
Cherra [Cachar] ..	£10	2 p.ct.	par.		..
Chota Nagpore ..	100	3½ p.ct. ‡	80 a		..
Cinnatolliah ..	100	nil	....		..
Colonial [Assam] ..	100	nil	65 a		..
Coocheela [Cachar] ..	100	nil	70 a		..
Cutlecherra [Cachar] ..	100	nil	110 a	112	N
Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona.	100	20 p.ct. ‡	250 a		..
Dedur Kosh [Cachar] ..	100	nil	30 a		..
Dehing [Assam] ..	90	5 p.ct. ‡	60 a	61	..
Dehra Doon ..	100	5 p.ct.	80 a		..
Dessai & Parbut. [Assam] ..	100	5 p.ct. ‡	104 a		..
Dooma Dooma, Ordinary ..	£10	10½ p.ct. ‡	136 a		..
Do. do. A ..	£10	8 p.ct. ‡	156 a		..
Do. do. B ..	£10	11 p.ct. ‡	168 a		..
Durrung [Assam] ..	100	8 p.ct.	67 a		..
Eastern Cachar ..	100	5½ p.ct. ‡	85 a		..
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil	60 a	62	..
Endogram [Cachar] ..	£10	nil ‡	130 a		..
Gielle [Darjeeling] ..	100	5 p. ct. ‡	70 a	71	..
Goomtee Tea ..	100	13 p. ct. ‡	130 a		..
Gownatty [Assam] ..	100	nil ‡	55 a		..
Grob [Assam] ..	500	nil ‡	250 a		..
Holta [Kangra] ..	100	10 p.ct. ‡	96 a	97	..
Hoolmaree [Assam] ..	100	7 p.ct. ‡	110 a	112	..
Hoolungorie [Assam] ..	100	9½ p.ct. ‡	72 a		..
Hotewar [Chota Nagpore] ..	100	12½ p.ct ‡	par.		..
Hunwal [Assam] ..	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	120 a		..
Indian Terai ..	500	15 p.ct. ‡	590 a	600	..
Jellalpore [Cachar] ..	250	6 p.ct. ‡	235 a		..
Jetinga Val [Cahar] A. ..	100	....	.....		..
Do. Do. Do. B. ..	100	....	.....		..
Jheeri Ghat [Cachar] ..	100	nil ‡	45 a	112	
Jokai [Assam] ..	100	10 p.ct. ‡	111 a		
Kalacherra [Cachar] ..	100	nil ‡	7 par.		
Kangra Valley ..	100	2½ p. ct ‡	1 prem.		
Khobong [Assam] A ..	90	....	par.		
Do. do. B ..	100	nil ‡	67 a	68	..
Kornafuli [Chittagong] ..	100	nil ‡	40 a		..
Kunchanpore & Darjeeling ..	250	5 p.ct. ‡	140 a	142	..
Do. contributory ..	200	5 p.ct. ‡	120 a	122	..
Kuttal [Cachar] ..	100	16 p. ct. ‡	230 a		..
Lakatoora [Sylhet] ..	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70 a	72	..
Lanod and Sunsal ..	£10	.....	par.		..
Leeish River (W. Dooars) ..	£10	nil ‡	£1 prem.		..
Longview [Darjg.] ..	100	10 p. ct. ‡	102 a	103	..
Loobah ..	100	17½ p.ct. ‡	150 a		..
Lower Assam ..	£7½	nil ‡	40 a	41	..
Luckimpore [Assam] ..	£10	nil ‡	105 a	110	..
Majagram [Cachar] ..	100	nil ‡	75 a		..
Mim. [Darjeeling] ..	100	nil ‡	85 a	86	..
Monacherra [Cachar] ..	100	3 p.ct. ‡	50 a		..
Do. contributory ..	90	3 p.ct. ‡	40 a		..
Moran (Assam) ..	80	nil ‡	30 disct.		..
Mothola [Assam ..	100	nil ‡	80 a		..
Do. contributory ..	90	nil ‡	70 a		..
Munjha [Darj.] ..	100	5 p.ct. ‡	100 a		..
Mungledye Assam Tea ..	£10	nil	....		..
Muttuck (Assam) ..	200	nil ‡	100 a		..
Do. contributory ..	125	nil ‡	50 a		..
New Fallodhi [Darjg] ..	100	5 p.ct. ‡	95 a		..
New Gola Ghat [Assam] ..	£10	....	100 a		..
New Mutual [Cachar] ..	30	37 p.ct. ‡	130 a		..
North Western Cachar ..	100	9 p.ct. ‡	98 a		..
Nutwanpore [Cachar] ..	200	nil ‡	120 a		..
Panbaree [Assam] ..	100	nil ‡	37 a	38	..
Phœnix [of Cachar] ..	85	9 p.ct. ‡	76 a	77	..
Punkabaree [Darjg] ..	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100 a	102	..
Puttarea [Sylhet] ..	100	nil ‡	70 a		..
Rajabaree [Assam] ..	100	nil ‡	55 a	60	..
Ring Tong [Darjg.] ..	100	....	100 a	103	..
Do. [2nd Issue] ..	100	....	par.		..
Rangamattee [Chittg.] ..	100	....	62 a	63	..
Runglee Rungliot ..	100	8 p. ct. ‡	100 a	101	..
Sagmootia [Assam.] ..	100	nil	nominal.		..
Sapakati Tea Co. ..	100	9 p.ct. ‡	145 a	150	..
Second Mutual Cachar ..	56	5 p ct ‡	10 prem.		N
Singbulli & Murmah ..	100	10 p.ct. ‡	102 a	103	..
Singell [Darjeeling] ..	100	11 p.ct. ‡	102 a	103	..
Soom [Darjeeling] ..	100	9 p.ct. ‡	100 a		..
Springside [Darjg] ..	100	10 p.ct. ‡	105 a	107	..
Sungoo River [Chittg] ..	100	nil ‡	75 a		..
Teendarrea [Darjg] ..	100	7 p.ct. ‡	95 a		..
Teesta Valley [Darjg] ..	100	13 p.ct. ‡	116 a		..
Ting Ling [Darjeeling] ..	100	12½ p.ct. ‡	100 a		..
Tukvar [Darjeeling] ..	200	12 p.ct. ‡	206 a		..
Upper Assam ..	£10	....	40 a		..
Washabarie (W. Dours) ..	100	17½p.ct. ‡	150 a		..

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1881.
‡—Total dividend on crop of 1881.
*—Total dividend on crop of 1880.
y.—Dividend for the year.
B.—Buyers. S.—Sellers. W.—Wanted.
X.—Exclusive of dividend. N.—Nominal.
R.—Rupees per share ad-int.
—*Englishman.*

RATES OF FREIGHT.

CORRECTED UP TO 5 P.M., SEPT. 2, 1882.

Via Suez Canal.

	LONDON.	LIVERPOOL.
Saltpetre	.. 1 12 6	1 15 0
Rice	.. Nominal	.. Nominal
Wheat	.. 2 3 9	2 0 0
Linseed	.. 2 10 0	2 7 6
Rapeseed	.. 2 15 0	.. Nominal
Poppyseed	.. Nominal	.. Nominal
Jute	.. 2 15 0	2 7 6
Cotton	.. 2 17 6	.. Nominal
Hides, &c.	.. 2 10 0	.. Nominal
Tea	.. 2 12 6 to 3 0 0	.. Nominal
Indigo & Silk	.. Nominal	.. Nominal

Via the Cape.

Saltpetre	.. 1 11 3	1 10 0
Rice	.. 1 17 6	2 0 0
Linseed	.. 2 10 0	2 8 9
Rapeseed	.. 2 12 6	.. Nominal
Poppyseed	.. 2 17 6	.. Nominal
Jute	.. 2 10 6	2 8 9
Cotton	.. 2 12 6	.. Nominal
Hides, Tea, &c.	.. 2 10 0	

DUNDEE.		AMERICA.
Wdn. Ships	.. Nominal	Saltpetre...Nominal
Iron Ships	.. 2 15 0 to 2 17 6	M'ment. & Linseed $9½

MAURITIUS.		BOMBAY.
Grain	.. 1 1 0	D. Wgt. } Rs. Nominal
Light Freight	.. 0 9 0	D. Frgt. }

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

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FARES FROM COLABA. STATIONS. WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, COORLA, BHANDUP, TANNA, AND KALYAN.

FARES FROM BOMBAY. STATIONS. WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

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Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic,

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Is two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impared and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

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The same, more ornamental.... ... ... Rs. 70, 80, 90 to	110	0	0
The same, striking quarters on two bells	135	0	0
The same, in wooden case, imitation marble, striking on gong, American movements, going eight days	30	0	0
German Regulator Clocks, 3 feet long, striking hours and half hours on gong, as illustrations Nos. 21 and 26 ... ...Rs. 56, 60 and	70	0	0

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The same, not striking ... ...Rs. 40, 50 and	60	0	0
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The same with pendulum	25	0	0
German Circular Nickel Clocks, 10 inch dial, striking hours and half hours on gong	26	0	0
The same, 11 inch dial	30	0	0
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The same, with alarum	25	0	0
The same, do. 5 inch dial	30	0	0
The same, without alarum do.	25	0	0
The Baby Timepiece, Nickel plated, 3 inch dial, winding daily, goes in any position; tested	6	0	0
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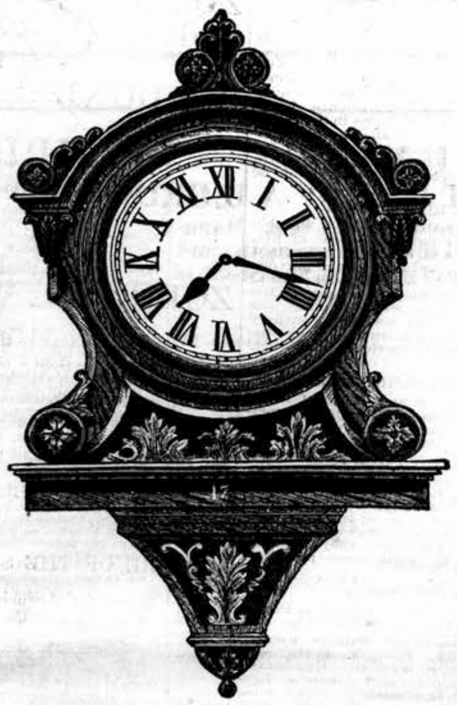
Every clock is guaranteed, and if not approved, will be exchanged for another, if returned within three days after receipt.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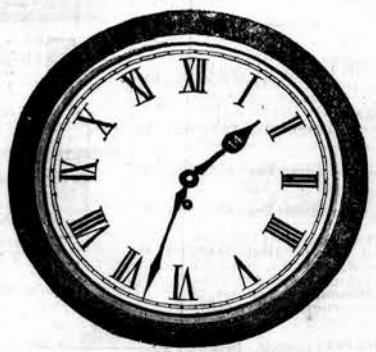
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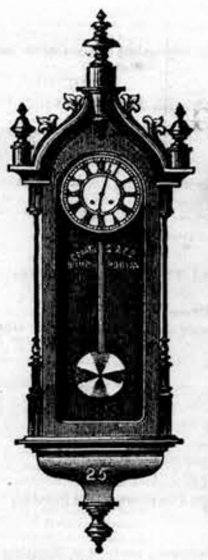
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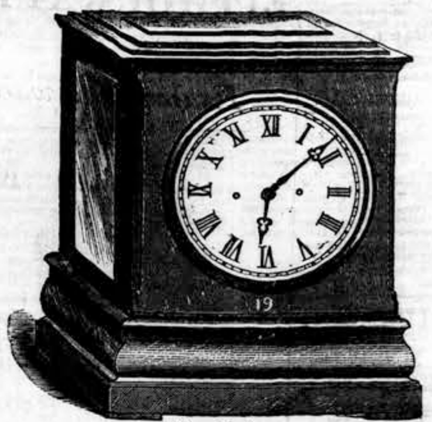
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Illustration No. 14	12 inch dial, plate glass front, bold figures, not striking	70	0	0
	The same, striking hours on bell	135	0	0
	As above, with finest London made lever escapement, not striking	130	0	0
	The same going in any position, but striking loud on bell	240	0	0
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	Do. ditto winding at the back ditto ...	240	0	0
	As foregoing, striking	340	0	0

ENGLISH MAHOGANY EIGHT-DAY BRACKET CLOCK.

Illustration No. 19A	Plate glass top and sides, striking hours on bell, Rs. 140 and	165	0	0
	Same as foregoing, striking quarters on 2 bells and hours on a deep-toned gong, Rs. 330 and ...	375	0	0

ENGLISH EIGHT-DAY HALL CLOCK.

Illustration No. 18.	A highly finished and complete piece of mechanism chiming quarters on an octave of well-toned bells, and hours on Cathedral gong 10 inch silvered dial with black numerals in polished Oak case	450	0	0
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Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

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Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt [illegible]hiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set [illegible]lves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in [illegible] form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the [illegible]ted charactristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, dis[illegible]t the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a [illegible] and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exagge[illegible]r being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result [illegible]te harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, [illegible]ng a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential re[illegible] was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

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